THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

MERCANTILE WRECKS

More Heavy Failures in New York and Elsewhere—List of the Suspended Houses — The Bounty Bond Forgery Case.

A number of failures were reported yesterday in Wall street, New York, in addition to those already announced. The heavy fall in gold, with recent fluctuating speculations, is the cause of these gathering disasters. The first and principal on the list of failures was the firm of

L. EDGERTON & CO.

This firm has been identified with the carpet trade for many years, and has always stood high in the opinion of merchants. Mr. Lycurgus Edgerton, the senior member of the firm, in 1835 became a junior partner in the large dry goods house of John Steward & Co. The other partners were John P. Yelverton, afterwards President of the Bank of North America, and Mr. Addison G. Jerome, both of whom are well known in financial circles. Messrs. Yelverton and Jerome retired from the firm in 1856, and the business was carried on by Mr. Steward and Mr. Edgerton. Mr. Steward retired in another year a very wealthy man, and the firm then became L. Edgerton, Rogers & Hatch, their place of business being Nos. 71 and 73 Worth street.

The trade of the house was very prosperous until the opening of the late war, when it lost $750,000 through the unwillingness or inability of Southern firms to meet their obligations. The firm, however, weathered this, paid dollar for dollar, and Mr. Edgerton started in the carpet trade, making a specialty of imported goods. His partner is Mr. A. P. Edgerton, Jr., son of the Hon. Albert P. Edgerton, of Indiana, to whom the firm have executed an assignment for the benefit of the creditors. The assignee is stated to have suffered by the failure from his indorsing the paper of the house. It is understood the failure has been caused by the fluctuations in gold and dulness in trade. A remarkable fact about the affair is that the house in which the firm carried on its business seems to be fated, four or five previous tenants failing in a similar manner.

HOWARD, COLE & CO.

Howard, Cole & Co., a very large dry goods house of Baltimore, has also been announced among the failures. Several extensive establishments in the same line in New York that have done business with them are said to suffer severely by their ill-fate. Their liabilities are stated at $750,000.

ISAAC PROGER.

Isaac Proger, a large dry goods house at No. 189 Church street, also has suspended—perhaps failed. Various reasons, including the stagnation of trade, the decline in gold, and heavy purchases of stock, are alleged as causes of the disaster.

GEORGE WIGHT.

George Wight, proprietor of the Park Hotel, on the corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, is also named as one of the unfortunates. The reasons for his mishap are not published. His liabilities are said to be very large.

RICHARD PATRICK & CO.

The firm of Richard Patrick & Co., a San Francisco house whose failure is also announced, has been in existence four years. It is alleged that the trouble and suspension have been the result of dissension between the partners more than any other cause. Latest advices make it appear probable that harmony will be restored and every embarrassment removed within another year. This house were large importers of hardware from Europe through their city agents here, who also purchase domestic hardware for shipment to them. The firm declare their gold capital and assets on the 31st of January last were $200,000, with $120,000 profits added. Mr. Richard Patrick, their agent here, has been in the domestic hardware jobbing business for nearly twenty years.

Still They Come.

The following is a further list of failures:—

Henry E. Legrain, dry goods, No. 729 Broadway, New York.

James Beck, shirts, No. 524 West Forty-third street, New York.

Bosworth, White & Belcher, millinery, No. 255 Canal street, New York.

Cowles & Case, domestic goods, No. 10 Murray street, New York.

A. H. Rosenheim, millinery, New York.

G. M. Jacobs & Co., woodenware, No. 186 Front street, New York.

Baker & Montague, produce, No. 12 Bridge street, New York.

S. B. Tappan, boots and shoes, Newburyport, Mass.

Hopkins, Harrington & Smith, boots and shoes, Boston, Mass.

Ryder, Crocker & Co., clothing, Boston, Mass.

Gaus, Bierndaum & Co., dry goods, Philadelphia.

Miller, Schloss & Stein, hosiery, Philadelphia.

Britton & Co., dry goods, St. Louis, Mo.

Reinstein, Marks & Weil, dry goods, Philadelphia.

M. Levy & Bro., dry goods, San Francisco, Cal.

H. H. Kendall, hats and caps, Cincinnati, O.

Trufont & Gardiner, grocers, Albany, N. Y.

G. R. Hertz & Co., dry goods, Iowa City, Iowa.

Seward, Bentley & Cheney, teas, Buffalo, New York.

S. May & Co., clothing, Omaha, Nebraska.

J. W. Bond & Co., wool manufacturers, Trenton, N. J.

The cause of the above failures was, in the majority of instances, the fluctuation of gold rates, stringency of the money market, and depression of trade. Rumors which prevailed for some days past regarding the supposed failure of a domestic commission house prove to be utterly without foundation, the firm in question being perfectly solvent, and having a capital of $2,000,000 over their debts.

THE GRAY MATTER.

It was rumored in New York yesterday that two detectives connected with a banking house in Wall street arrested Gray on Friday night, but that he bought them off by a check for $400, which he found time to draw. It is asserted that the detectives had the check cashed, and did not inform the brokers of the case until late on Saturday, when Gray made his escape. It is said that other detectives have found a clue which implicates many persons of high standing in the community, but any information as to who those persons are cannot be ascertained.

DROWNED.

Shocking Catastrophe—Five Men Drowned in the Passaic River.

The Newark *Advertiser* of last evening has the particulars of a frightful drowning accident, of which mention has been made by telegraph. The account of the accident is as follows:—

One of the most shocking drowning accidents which it has fallen to our lot to record for a long period occurred to-day at the new draw-bridge of the New Jersey Railroad, at the foot of Market street.

A party of workmen who had been engaged in putting up the iron trestle work of the draw were coming ashore for their dinner at noon to-day in a small boat, when the boat being shallow and overcrowded, and the water rough, the boat was swamped and the men thrown into the icy water. The numbness from cold and the exhaustion from buffeting the waves proved fatal to nearly half the whole boat load.

Old longshoremen who have been witness to scores of drowning accidents in the river, say that they have never seen one so painful as this. The high easterly storm that prevailed was blowing the waves up stream while the tide was running down, and between these two opposing forces the usually quiet river was transformed into a black, surging, boiling whirlpool. The boat, a dimsy, shallow, flat-bottomed, square-bowed affair, was laden to the water's edge. The waves began to make their way into the boat soon after it left the draw. Alarmed at the amount of water shipped by one unusually heavy wave, the men rose to their feet in a panic, and from that moment their fate was sealed. The frail scow filled almost instantly and the men leaped into the waves, uttering loud shrieks and cries which still linger in the ears of those who heard them.

The struggle with the winter-cold water, surging with the storm which at that moment seemed to rage with new violence, was of course of but short duration, except for those who were able to put forth almost superhuman efforts. Laden with heavy boots and overcoats, and clad with double allowance of heavy underclothing, there was small chance for most of them. Three of the struggling men threw up their arms and went down within a few yards of the spot where the boat was overturned. Others floated down the river further before sinking.

One small boy, named John Leonard, whose father is a carrier, and resides over the hill, contrived to sustain himself until he had been carried as far as the wharf to Fagin's mill. A rope was then reached down to him, falling between his uplifted arms. But the cold had benumbed him so that he could not close his hands together, and, with a despairing look to his powerless rescuers as he turned his head in dumb entreaty, he sunk slowly beneath the waves. A man standing near by attempted to put forth his arm to hold him, but his paralyzed muscles would not obey and he was dragged ashore, himself more dead than alive.

The best possible efforts at rescue were made, but there was only one boat anywhere near, and that was fast between a log and the dock, and was of no avail. It was dinner time, and most of the men who are usually at work in the neighborhood were absent. Mr. John H. Landell and his son, opposite whose sail loft the catastrophe occurred, heard the cries of the drowning men, rushed to their aid with ropes and tackle, and did all they could. But all save one of the men sank near the middle of the stream, and Mr. Landell's tackling was only useful in lifting them from the river bottom after all was over.

The party which embarked in the ill-fated boat was a gang of iron-workers, who came here in September last from Pittsburg, Tenn., to put up the iron-work of the bridge. The "raising" of the draw had just been completed, the men having remained, at the request of the foreman, a few minutes after the sounding of the noon-whistles in order to set up the last post. This having been finished the men gave three cheers for their completed work and rushed in high glee to their boats, little thinking to meet the terrible disaster that was so near.

The draw, whence the ill-fated boat started on its way, is only about 150 feet from the shore, but the tide is always swift in this spot, and the navigation of the river here in a small boat is never free from danger. Nevertheless, there has been no other boat for the use of the laboring parties on the bridge except this flat-bottomed, two-oared scow and others like it, and the men in their haste to get on shore at dinner time or after work, have often overcrowded them to the great risk of just such a calamity as has at last befallen. The only wonder is, experienced river men say, that fifty men have not been lost here since the bridge has been uder way.

The dragging for the bodies was commenced immediately after the accident, and, notwithstanding the storm, before 2 o'clock the bodies of the drowned persons were recovered and laid in a ghastly row under a shed upon the dock.

The following are the names of the drowned:—Thomas Kelso, aged about twenty-four years, living in East Newark, but hailing from Philadelphia, a carpenter; body recovered. John Riley, about thirty years of age, married, Irish, resides in Newark; body recovered. William Blatchford, aged about twenty-three, an Englishman not long in this country; body recovered. John Leonard, a boy about twelve years of age, living with his parents west of High street; body recovered. T. Grift, of Pittsburg, about twenty-five years of age; body recovered.

FEMALE REGULATORS.

They Take a Good-for-Nothing Husband Out of His Bed and Castigate Him.

Whether or not there is a regularly organized band of women regulators in Louisville is not known, but an extraordinary demonstration, which took place in the West End about 12 o'clock the other night, would lead one to believe that the persecuted and neglected wives had banded themselves together in some sort of an organization for their own protection and to eventuate the compulsory recognition of those rights which all good women and loving wives believe to be their due in return for the proper discharge of their domestic obligations.

In this same West End—which is generally understood to be that portion of the city lying west of the central portion—there lives a man who is the ostensible head of a family, consisting of a wife and several children. John S., for such is nearly his name, was once an honest and industrious foundryman, and provided well for his little household until whisky came along and led him astray. For the last two years he has not provided for his family at all, and, being seldom at home, the care and support of the same have devolved upon his wife alone. By her own exertions she has provided their daily bread, and endeavored to prepare a pleasant meal and have a cheerful fire to welcome her husband home, even from his drunken debaucheries. The circumstances of the case have been commonly known in the neighborhood for several months, and have been considerably discussed, among the ladies particularly. They have pondered over and commented on the sufferings of this unfortunate wife, and half imagined they read the story of their own future fate in the calamitous present of poor Mrs. S. This would never do, so they determined, no matter what they might hazard in the attempt, to make a lasting example of this wayward husband, so that theirs may take warning when temptation comes, and profit by it.

There was a meeting at one of the neighbors' houses last week, and a plan of operations resolved on. Six sturdy women were selected by ballot to do the terrible work. It was determined that they should go to the house of the family on the first night thereafter that the husband slept at home—which was not often—take him out of his bed, and give him a "severe cowhiding." So the resolution read, which was adopted before the ballot was taken, and the operatives chosen.

The husband came home last Saturday night for the first time in three weeks. As usual, he found all in readiness to welcome him. Everything was cheerful, and his children and still devoted wife ran to meet him at the door. But he was too much inebriated to comprehend the full measure of their love, and sunk unconsciously on the bed and went to sleep. His wife pulled off his boots and fixed him in the bed as comfortably as she could, and retired to the next room with her children to remain for the night. All was still and dark in that locality on that night, and, for some unaccountable reason, the gas-lights in the vicinity were not burning. The clock had not struck twelve five minutes when the wife was awakened by a noise in the room occupied by her husband. It was an unusual noise—an uproar. She hastened to go in, but the door was fastened on the other side. Her husband was screaming "murder!" and the house was in a tumult. On the other side of the door from the wife there was a tumult indeed. The vigilance women were at their work in earnest. They had the man in the middle of the floor *en dishabille*, and were plying the stripes in earnest. Over his shoulders, and over his back, and over his face, and over his legs, they came in quick succession, as if a dozen hands were laying on the stinging lashes. Five minutes sufficed to do the work, and the indignant women left, satisfied that the stripes of their victim would stand as a blood example to protect them forever from neglect on the part of their own better halves.

A CLEVELAND SENSATION.

What a Conservator of the Peace Found on Michigan Street.

A Cleveland policeman, while recently patrolling his round, saw a box lying on the sidewalk near the fish market, on Michigan street, apparently left there for some one to pick up. On opening it he found inclosed the dead body of a child just born, wrapped in a cloth, in the first stages of mortification. The officer replaced the body in a box, and took it to the Central Police Station. When reopened, the following letter was found:—

"To whom those presents may come, greeting:—

"Please bury this poor child where the sun can shine on his grave all day long, and where the gentle zephyrs will waft o'er his little head the sweet perfume of flowers. The name of its father is ——, and is a man high in society in Cleveland. O! what will become of its poor mother? The doctor took my dear little Willie and was going to cut him to pieces, but I took him away from him. If any one should find this, please give it a good burial. I shall never sin again. I will live a good, virtuous life; and may God have mercy on me and on its father. I love him still. A SUFFERER.

"I should like to keep little Willie forever; but he is smelling badly now, and we will soon meet above."

The letter was written in a small but legible hand, and the spelling was accurate, showing that the mother was a woman of some education. The Coroner was notified of the finding of the body, in order that an inquest might be held and the remains properly buried.

SEWARD IN MEXICO.

Speech of the Ex-Premier at Chapultepec—"Yankee Doodle" in the Halls of the Montezumas.

The grand event of Mr. Seward's visit to Mexico, thus far, was the banquet at the Palacio Nacional, in the hall occupied by the Mexican Congress during its present session, which took place on the night of Saturday, the 27th ult. The invitations were issued by "El Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores," Senor Lerdo de Tejada, in the name of the President of the Republic, and in honor of the Hon. William H. Seward. Four hundred guests, including all the prominent American gentlemen in the city, the son-in-law and staff of the President, all the Cabinet, and the principal officers and heads of departments of the Government, with many members of Congress—among them some of the most distinguished leaders of the opposition—sat down at the table at 7 P. M. After the banquet the band played "Yankee Doodle," and Mr. Seward then arose amid the acclamations of the entire company and addressed the guests in a low but distinct and emphatic voice, as follows:—

President of the Republic of Mexico and Gentlemen:—In an assembly where I am surrounded by four hundred American patriots and statesmen, the time which can be allowed me to engage attention is very short, and the words which I may speak, however earnest, ought to be few and simple. The sentiments of a grateful nature no less than profound respect and loyal sympathies for this august assemblage oblige me to express humble thanks from the depth of my heart for this hospitable and friendly welcome. Pardon me, gentlemen, for saying that these grateful emotions have brought up with them a somewhat painful apprehension that those who have bestowed this generous welcome upon me may, to patriots of a less confiding disposition, seem to have incurred the fault of forgetting the interests of their own country, in extending their hospitality to a stranger. I have been accustomed to study and contemplate the commerce of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, the teeming wealth of the Mississippi Valley and the golden treasures of the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, and, I believe, without having awakened a suspicion of personal cupidity, do not think it necessary, therefore, to disclaim that unworthy motive for my visit here when, for the first time standing among the mines of Guanajuato, Potosi, and Real del Monte, and contemplating with wonder and admiration the grains, and fruits, and flowers of temperate though tropical Mexico. As little, perhaps, need I disclaim common individual ambition as a motive of my visit to Mexico. Certainly I ought to know now, if I have never known before, that the people of Mexico wisely reserve political places and honors not for foreign adventurers, but for their own loyal and patriotic citizens.

But what shall be said of the ambition of the United States, and of my supposed share in that ambition? Certainly, only this need be said—that the ambition is always less than I would inspire my Government with, I am neither its agent nor in any sense its representative. But what shall be said of the ambition of the United States as a nation, and of my own complicity therewith? On this point I answer with a full and frank confession. The people of the United States, by an instinct which is a peculiar gift of Providence to nations, have comprehended better than even their Government has ever yet done, the benignant destinies of the American continent and their own responsibility in that important matter. They know and see clearly that although the colonization and initiation of civilization in all parts of this continent were assigned to European monarchical States, yet that in perfecting society and civilization here, every part of the continent must sooner or later be made entirely independent of all foreign control and of every form of imperial or domestic power; the sooner the better. Universally imbued with the lofty and magnanimous sentiment, the people of the United States have opened their broad territories from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the gulf, freely to the downtrodden and oppressed of all nations, as a republican asylum. In their Constitution they have written with equal unanimity and zeal the declaration that to all who shall come within that asylum they guarantee that they shall be forever governed only by republican institutions. This noble guarantee extends in spirit, in policy, and in effect to all other nations in the American hemisphere, so far as may depend on moral influences which in the cause of political truth are always more effective than arms. Some of those nations are communities near the United States, which, while they are animated, like the American people, with a desire for republican institutions, and will not willingly submit to any other, are yet by reason of insufficient territory, imperfect development, colonial demoralization, or other cause, incapable of independently sustaining them. To these, as in the case of the ancient Louisiana, Florida, Alaska, St. Domingo, and St. Thomas, the people of the United States offer incorporation into the United States, with their own free consent, without conquest, and when they are fully prepared for that important change. Other nations on the continent, liberally endowed with the elements and virtues of national independence, prosperity, and aggrandizement, more matured and self-reliant, cherishing the same enlightened and intense desire for republican institutions, have nobly assumed the position and exercised the powers of exclusive sovereignty. Of this class are Mexico—older as a nation, but never as a republic than the United States—Venezuela, and Colombia, the Central American States, Peru, the Argentine Republic, and Chili. These republics have thus become, and are gladly recognized by the people of the United States with all their just claims and pretensions of separate sovereignty, fraternal republics and political allies. To the people of the United States the universal acceptance of republicanism is necessary, and happily it is no less necessary for every nation and people on the continent. Who will show me how republicanism can be extended over the continent upon any other principle or under any other system than these? If I forbear from dilating upon the influence which North America and South America, with all their archipelagoes firmly established and fraternally living under republican institutions, must put forth and will put forth in advancing civilization throughout the world, it is because I have already said enough to show that loyalty and patriotism on the part of a citizen of one American republic is, in my judgment, not only consistent but congenial with best wishes for the welfare, prosperity, and happiness of all other American republics.

I give you, gentlemen, the health of President Benito Juarez—a name indissoluby associated with the names of Presidents Lincoln, Bolivar, and Washington, in the heroic history of republicanism in America.

Mr. Seward's remarks were translated into Spanish, and reported by Senor Iglesias, Minister of Justice, and, thus rendered, were loudly and emphatically applauded by Mexicans of all shades of political opinion present.

WIFE POISONING.

A Citizen of Ohio is Arraigned on the Charge of Attempting to Give His Wife Strychnine.

In the Toledo (Ohio) Police Court on Tuesday morning a citizen of Maumee, by the name of Buel G. Fisk, was arraigned on the charge of attempting to take the life of his wife by giving her poison. The particulars in this case, as learned from Mr. Noah N. Allen, the party on whose application Fisk was arrested, and who is a next door neighbor to the latter, are in substance as follows:—On Thursday last Fisk came limping into a drug store in Maumee, kept by Mr. Burret, and asked the proprietor to give him two ounces of strychnine, saying that he wished to use it in poisoning a savage and dangerous dog which had bitten his leg, producing thereby his present lameness. Fisk further stated that he also wished to poison the rats at his house which were destroying his apples and potatoes. The desired drug was soon furnished, and Fisk taking it, returned to his home. Reaching his home, Fisk remarked, in a reckless manner, that he had bought some strychnine with which he proposed to end his troubles by poisoning himself. As Fisk was accustomed to talk in a frivolous manner about committing self-destruction, none of the family gave credence to his remark till Wednesday morning, when they discovered that he had got some kind of a drug secreted in a vial in his overcoat pocket. On the morning mentioned, after milking the cows, Fisk strained the milk in a back pantry, unseen by any of the family. His wife being an invalid, it is her custom to have a tumbler of milk saved each morning for her to drink during the day. This glass of milk Fisk saved, and on returning to the kitchen placed it in a cupboard in its usual place, convenient for his sick wife.

While Fisk was straining the milk a girl employed in the house, who had occasion to pass near the pantry, thought she heard the former rustling some paper. This fact, together with the remark which Fisk had made committing suicide, aroused her fears lest he was about to do the threatened act or poison some one else. She made known her fears to Mrs. Buhl, who also became apprehensive lest she herself might be the intended victim. Accordingly Mrs. Buhl directed her glass of milk to be examined. This being done, their fears were found not to be groundless, as a quantity of half dissolved substance was found in the bottom of the tumbler.

This discovery was made known to Mr. Allen, the gentleman above named, who on Saturday last brought the tumbler of milk to Dr. Arls, of this city, and, upon having it analyzed, found a large quantity of strychnine in the same. It was then determined to arrest Fisk on the charge of attempting to poison his wife. A warrant was accordingly obtained, and yesterday afternoon Fisk was arrested by a constable and lodged in the station-house for the night.

In appearance, Fisk is not a desperate or hard-looking character, but, on the contrary, he has a pleasing countenance and expression, strengthened with an air of sincerity and frankness.

In referring indirectly to his case in court, he seemed in no way doubtful of being acquitted, and expressed a desire to be tried, in order that he might vindicate himself.

—Ohio enrolled 739,971 school children during the year ending August 1.

—A Democratic politician in Kentucky, whose political disabilities Congress has just removed, expressed a wish on Thursday that Congress would now bestow some ability upon one of the prominent candidates for United States Senator in his State.

—Kansas, by law, offers to any one planting and successfully growing for three years an acre or more of forest trees, or a half mile or more of forest trees along any highway, a bounty annually for twenty-five years of $2 per acre or half mile.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Governor Geary's Recall of the Death Warrant of Dr. Schoeppe—Copy of the Document.

The New Kentucky Senator and How He was Elected—New England Railway Consolidation.

FROM THE STATE.

The Case of Dr. Schoeppe—The Governor's Recall of the Death Warrant.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 17.—The following is a copy of the document sent by Governor Geary to the Sheriff of Cumberland county recalling the death warrant which fixed the 22d instant as the day for the execution of Dr. Paul Schoeppe at Carlisle:—

PENNSYLVANIA, ss., JOHN W. GEARY.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, John W. Geary, Governor of the said Commonwealth, to Joseph C. Thompson, Esquire, High Sheriff of the county of Cumberland, sends greeting:—

Know Ye, That since issuing the warrant for the execution of Paul Schoeppe, on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of December, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, who had been convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer held in and for the county of Cumberland, and sentenced by the said Court to be hanged, I have been officially informed by the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court in and for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, by his certificate under the seal of said Court, now remaining on file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, that the case in which said Paul Schoeppe was convicted has been removed by writ of error to said Supreme Court.

You, the said Joseph C. Thompson, High Sheriff as aforesaid, are therefore hereby authorized and required to return the aforesaid death warrant for the execution of the said Paul Schoeppe, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Hon. Francis Jordan, and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-fourth.

By the Governor:—

F. JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The following is the official notification of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of the allowance by that Court of the writ of error, in consequence of which the Governor withdrew the death warrant, as above stated:—

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT, ss. Wm. H. Miller—Paul Schoeppe, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, defendant in error.—F. Carroll Brewster, Attorney-General, Pa.—May Term, 1870, No. 40.—Writ of error to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

Precipe for writ of error, petition of plaintiff in error to the Supreme Court for writ of error, and certificate of consent of Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, that writ should issue, filed December 11, 1869. Writ issued December 11, 1869, returnable to the first Monday of January, A. D. 1870.

I certify that a writ of error has been issued as above stated and delivered to the counsel for the plaintiff in error.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the said Supreme Court this 14th day of December, A. D. 1869.

WALLACE DE WITT, Prothonotary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Alaska Fur Sale.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The indications are that immediately after the holidays a great pressure will be brought to bear to push through what is known as the "Alaska fur sale." This bill, which was offered by Senator Cole last session, gives to a joint stock company the exclusive right to kill the fur seal on the islands adjacent to our Alaska possessions, for from a quarter of a million to three hundred thousand dollars per annum. Last year there were taken 60,000 skins from these islands, with an average market value of twenty-five dollars each, making a total value of a million and a half. This the bill proposes to give for $300,000. It will take remarkable cyphering to show that the Government will not lose at least a million per annum by the operation. It is said that other parties are willing to pay a price for the privilege of killing these seals.

The Debate on Repudiation.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The debate and action of the House on the subject of repudiation are much talked about in the departments and among financial men. They regard the question as now entirely removed from politics. The only regret is that the vote, though unanimous with one exception, was so small; but this was owing to the fact that many of the members have already gone home to spend the holidays, not anticipating the agitation of this question.

FROM THE WEST.

Smuggled Diamonds.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—The Special Inspector of Customs yesterday seized nearly $4000 worth of diamonds and jewelry left for sale at an auction store by one Montgomery, who smuggled through $12,000 worth from England in a false bottomed trunk. He had disposed of the rest.

Laid Up for the Winter.

Four hundred and ninety vessels are laid up in the harbor. Thirty-five are propellers and steamers, and forty-two tugs. Two vessels will run all winter, being iron sheathed.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 17.—The Constitutional Convention being at last organized, will proceed to-day to discuss the question of submitting all amendments to the people. Governor Palmer and ex-Governor Oglesby are said to be figuring for the Senatorship in places of Yates.

FROM NEW YORK.

Explosion of a Retort—Gas Works Burned.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A retort in the gas-house of the Dudley Observatory exploded about 7 o'clock last evening. Four barrels of coal tar, which is used in the manufacture of gas, and which was in the gas-house at the time, immediately took fire. The gas-house was entirely destroyed.

Steamer Wrecked.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

FREEPORT, L. I., Dec. 17.—The steamer Grecian, loaded with fruit and marble, having on board a large number of emigrants, went ashore last night in the bay of Jones' Inlet. It is believed that all of the passengers were saved.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Beecher in Boston.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—The immense audience at Music Hall last night which listened to Henry Ward Beecher's lecture on "The Household" was disappointed at no reference having been made to the speaker's connection with the Richardson-McFarland affair.

The Wool Market.

The receipts of wool in this market for the past week have been 2365 bales against 2208 bales for the corresponding week of last year. The sales for the week amount to 825,000 pounds of domestic fleece and pulled, and 13,000 pounds and 95 bales foreign. The demand for wool the past week has been moderate, and the market remains without any essential change.

Boston Board of Aldermen.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—From the first day of 1870 the Board of Aldermen will consist of thirteen members—one from each ward.

The rain of last night used up our sleighing.

Mercantile Failure Denied.

It is denied that the firm of Francis Skinner have failed, with liabilities at $3,000,000. The firm is as solvent to-day as any mercantile firm in the country.

Railway Consolidation.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PORTLAND, Dec. 17.—The recent conference of railroad men has resulted in an agreement upon the terms of consolidation of the Portland and Kennebec, the Maine Central Railroad, and their branches. The Legislature will be asked to sanction the new alliance, and thus end a long war between broad and narrow gauge interests.

Convict Pardoned.

W. S. House, of East Machais, a State Prison convict, has been pardoned.

Call for a Temperance Convention.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 17.—The Temperance party has issued a call for a State Convention. The radical wing of the party carried its point at the secret session held yesterday.

Labor Reform.

The State Convention of the Labor Reform party will be held in this city, and a call for the same will soon be issued.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Election of Stevenson to the Senate.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 17.—Contrary to general expectation, hard work has secured the nomination and election of Governor Stevenson as successor to Senator Davis, whose term will expire in 1871. If Stevenson resigns his present position soon, H. P. Leslie, Speaker of the State Senate, will become *ex-officio* Governor of the State, and this fact may have helped to decide the contest in Governor Stevenson's favor. He is a learned lawyer, and intellectually a very able man, but, his enemies say, of a character too timid and negative to exercise any influence in the United States Senate.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 17—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾, and for account, 92¾. American securities easier. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 85½; of 1865, old, 84¾; of 1867, 83¾; 10-40s, 92½. Erie Railroad, 19½; Illinois Central, 99½; Great Western, 26½.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The Bourse opens firm; Rentes, 72f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 12d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 98,000 bales, including for export 16,000 and for speculation 21,000 bales. The stock in port is 349,000 bales, including 64,000 bales of American. The receipts of the week have been 100,000 bales, including 70,000 bales American.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Turpentine, 28s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 58s. 3d@58. 6d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 17.—Petroleum opened firm at 60f. 25c.

BREMEN, Dec. 17.—Petroleum closed firmer yesterday, but unchanged.

HAMBURG, Dec. 17.—Petroleum closed firmer yesterday, without any change in quotations.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 17—1 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾, and for account 92¾@92½. American securities quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 85⅝; of 1865, old, 84¾; and of 1867, 84.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—1 P. M.—Cotton afloat 279,000 bales, including 151,000 of American. California wheat, 9s. 7d.; red Western, 8s. 2d.@8s. 3d.; red winter, 8s. 10d. Oats, 2s. 9d. Receipts of wheat for three days 45,000 quarters, including 25,000 of American. Lard, 77s. Beef, 103s 6d. for new.

HAVRE, Dec. 17.—Cotton opened quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 17.—2:30 P. M.—Cotton advancing; uplands, 11¾@11⅞d.; Orleans, 12@12⅛d. The sales will reach 180,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firmer.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	49¼
Con. Stock Scrip...	88¾	Western Union Tel...	34
do. scrip...	82¼	Toledo & Wab. R. R.	92
N. Y. & Erie Rail..	25¾	Mil. & St. Paul R com	72½
Ph. and Rea. R.....	99¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	84½
Mich. S.R.....	85⅞	Adams Express.....	60¼
Clev. and Pitts. R....	82½	Wells, Fargo & Co....	18
Chi. and N. W. com..	69¼	United States Co....	50
Chi. and N. W. pref..	82¾	Gold.....	121
Chi. and R. I. R.....	104¾	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	88		

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Nisi Prius—Judge Williams.

In the case of Richards vs. The Sewing Machine Co., before reported, the jury this morning came into Court to render their verdict, but before it could be taken the plaintiff took a nonsuit, thus leaving the matter undecided and liable to be tried again. It is understood that the verdict about to be rendered was in favor of the defendant.

Benjamin C. Evans vs. Anspach & Stanton. An action to recover damages for defendants' breach of contract to deliver infantry pants to the Quartermaster of Cincinnati, which contract was transferred to them in 1865 by plaintiff. The defense set up that in the transfer of the contract the plaintiff misled them as to the quality of the goods required, and when they made up the clothing and delivered it to the Quartermaster he refused to receive it because of inferior quality to that contracted for, and the defendants were forced to sell it at a loss upon the cost price. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The United States vs. One still and other property claimed by James Atwell. An information of forfeiture because of the discovery of four barrels of illicit whisky at Keenan's, No. 112 North Front street, which were manufactured at claimant's place. The claimant produced testimony to prove that the tax on the whisky had been paid, and the business of the distillery conducted with scrupulous respect to all the requirements of the law. The case is yet on trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

Edward Buckley, a conveyancer of the Nineteenth ward, and Patrick Levy, policeman of the Eleventh district, were tried for assault and battery upon each other. On the part of the officer it was alleged that at 2 o'clock in the morning of November 28th Buckley accosted him and three other officers at Second and Berks streets, and swore at them for congregating there, they answering that their duty had called them together. He then began to swear and yell, and became so disorderly that it was necessary to arrest him and take him to the station-house. When they arrived there he became more violent, and struck the officer in the mouth and attempted to choke him. On behalf of citizen Buckley it was alleged that he had gone to that locality at that unseasonable hour in order to see whether a man, who was appointed to the force at his instance, was on his beat, and, finding four policemen lounging on the corner, asked what it meant. The other officers made a respectful answer, but Levy very insultingly said it was none of his business. Buckley rejoined that he would speak to the Mayor about it, and inquire whether it was his business. This was enough for the officer, who at once seized him by the collar, and took him to the station house. Here Levy accused him of having been in a house of bad character, and Buckley said it was a lie, and immediately Levy struck him. The officers bore him malice, it was said, because he had charged the sergeant and another officer of the district with having maltreated and robbed persons while under arrest at the station house. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Dec. 17, 1869.

The money market to-day is more active and steadier than yesterday. The applications made for loans to bridge over the first week of January are very numerous, but most borrowers are able to supply their wants at 9@10 per cent., when backed by acceptable security. There is some demand for currency for the West, but the closeness at the banks is mainly due to preparations making for January dividends.

The rates on call loans are very firm and fully average 7 per cent. on Governments and other sound collaterals.

The Gold market is dull and again weak. The opening sales were made at 121⅛, but declining to 121⅛.

Governments are dull but quite steady. There was supreme dullness at the Stock Board, and the sales were unimportant, though prices continue steady. In State and city bonds there were no sales.

Reading Railroad was quiet, with sales at 50¾ and 50⅝ b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad was dull at 54. Sales of Lehigh Valley Railroad at 52¾. 43¾ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 37 for North Pennsylvania; and 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In canal, bank, coal, and passenger railroad shares there was not a single transaction.

—The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the first ten days of December were $186,059 70.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Alle Co 48...	64	200 sh Read R.18..c.	50¾
$100 C & A m 6s,89.		100 do.....c.	50¾
cash..	93	100 do.....b15.	50¾
$2000 N Pa 6s....18.	85¾	100 do....b9.50	3-16
$2000 Phila & E 7s.18.	86½	300 do.....b30.	50¾
$1000 do.....c.	86½	100 do ....b15.	50¾
200 sh Penna R..18.	54	8 sh Leh Val.....	53¾
7 do.....	54		

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¾@119; 5-20s of 1862, 113¾@114; do. 1864, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, 112¾@112¾; do. July, 1865, 114¾@115¼; do. do., 1867, 115¼@115¾; do. 1868, 115¼@115¾; 10-40s, 109¼@109¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 103¾@109. Gold, 121¼@121¾. Market dull.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. 8. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¾@119; do. 1862, 113¾@

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PASTIME OF MOCKING THE DEAD.

From the N. Y. Times.

In our public life a custom prevails which is very little to our credit. It has apparently not been borrowed from any other people, and, so far as we are aware, it has never yet been borrowed from us. It consists, in the first place, of proclaiming war to the knife against the man who happens to diverge, though ever so slightly, from the regular party lines. He may have been an eminent leader of that party, and have rendered it distinguished services in days when enemies were powerful and friends but few. He may have spent a long lifetime in contending for the principles which it is the lot of younger men to embrace only when the hardest part of the battle is over. But should he hesitate or refuse to commit himself to some particular measure of which his judgment disapproves, all his past life counts for nothing. His actions are misrepresented, his motives blackened, his honor assailed. The people are called upon to cast him out, and it becomes dangerous to raise even a voice in his behalf. The mark of Cain is set upon him.

Presently he dies, and another peculiarity of our customs comes into play. We proceed to "do him justice." When it is too late to injure him any further, we magnanimously resolve to tell the truth. If he happens to have been in Congress, his colleagues, whose tongues were lately full of venom and gall, rise in solemn order, one after another, and rehearse carefully-prepared orations in his honor. Each one tries to outdo the rest in praising the man who a few weeks before was bitterly slandered. There is no trace of shame in their countenances. There is no remorse mingled with the mawkish sentimentality of their schoolboy addresses. They act like performers in a show, as if they had been hired to mock the dead with flattery. The howlers at an Irish wake are at least in earnest for the moment. But these "funeral orators" seldom are. If they had spoken while yet the object of their eulogies were alive, it would be possible to respect their candor. But first they hunt a man into his grave, and then hypocritically proclaim their grief at his loss. They defame his life, and call it "reparation" to fling a few artificial flowers on his coffin. Surely, of the two, the incense burnt after death is more offensive than the dirt cast at the living.

Most of us can judge for ourselves what Mr. Fessenden would have thought of the speeches made on Tuesday by Senators who had pursued him to the end with implacable enmity and rancor. Can we forget the foul calumnies which were heaped upon him when he declined to go step by step with some who now heap praise upon his memory? He knew how unjust the accusations were, and his accusers knew it too—but the barbed arrows struck, and the poison must have lingered in the wound. A man of high principle and feeling is very sensitive of his honor, and when he is slandered is it supposed that he does not bleed inwardly? Is it imagined that the loud shouts of detraction and malice do not come laden with sorrow to him in his own chamber? Senator Sumner now tells us that Mr. Fessenden was a "man of perfect integrity and austerest virtue"—that "he was inaccessible to those temptations which in various forms beset the avenues of public life." Senator Morrill praises his "disinterested devotion to worthy ends and aims." Senator Williams declares that "he was invariably above suspicion." So runs the chorus of adulation; and it was but yesterday that shameful reproaches were pouring from Senators and partisans on the same man. Is there no conscience remaining in politicians? Has it ceased to be dishonorable to traduce innocent men, and only to avow that they were traduced after their deaths? To plead for justice to the living would be idle. But is it not an indecent spectacle to see men, who aspire to be called "statesmen," pretending to weep over the grave of one whom they wilfully and wantonly assailed when his estimate of duty differed from their?

A CHANGE IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT DEMANDED.

From the N. Y. Sun.

This country, standing in the light of its experiences during the last ten years, ought to be the foremost nation of the earth in the cause of popular freedom and representative government. Especially should it be the willing and courageous champion of these interests in the Western Hemisphere. But, so far from meeting the public expectations, and performing its duties in this regard, it abandons Cuba, and thus falls far short of emulating the brilliant example set by the Government forty-five years ago, when the other colonies of Spain on this continent were struggling to achieve their independence. Then James Monroe filled the executive chair; the Secretary of State was John Quincy Adams; and the Senate Chamber and House of Representatives echoed with the logic of Benton and the eloquence of Clay. Then the United States, though comparatively but a feeble power, assumed an attitude in regard to those struggles which commanded the respect of all Europe, and finally compelled Spain to relax her hold upon most of her transatlantic possessions.

Now our cowardly and inconsistent course on the Cuban question excites the surprise and will soon evoke the contempt of European powers. Spain no doubt is amazed at the facility with which a lawyer whom she hires, and who is only a son-in-law of the Secretary of State, is able to control General Grant's administration; while England, though gratified to see us abase ourselves at the feet of one of the weakest despotisms of Europe, must wonder at our folly; for she knows that the anti-American conduct of the administration in the matter of Cuba will enure greatly to her advantage whenever General Grant and his Secretary of State shall muster up courage enough to propose to reopen negotiations on the Alabama question.

This mismanaged Alabama business has been partly used to make cowards of the President and his Secretary of State. They seem to be afraid of establishing precedents in the Cuban affair which will embarrass them in enforcing the Alabama claims, failing to see that there is really no analogy in the two cases, and that they stand on entirely different grounds, and are governed by quite dissimilar principles of international law.

But it is of little use to argue with men, though they may be Presidents and Secretaries of State, whose brains are muddled with extraneous influences, and whose courage has all oozed out of the palms of their hands. If General Grant would save his reputation and his administration, he must promptly change the head of his Cabinet, and intrust the management of our foreign affairs to a statesman who is neither a worshipper of England nor the father-in-law of a lawyer who gets in gold forty thousand dollar fees from Spain.

Oh, for one day of John Quincy Adams or Andrew Jackson!

THE NEW SUPREME COURT JUDGE.

From the N. Y. World.

In accordance with general expectation, the President has nominated Attorney-General Hoar to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court caused by the death of Justice Wayne, of Georgia. This appointment serves several purposes besides supplying a new judge to that tribunal. It relieves the President of a rather unpopular Cabinet officer, whom he could not very well dismiss considering the circumstances of his appointment. It enables him to rectify the geographical unfairness of two members of the Cabinet from the small State of Massachusetts, which has also the most important of the great foreign missions. It is a means of courting the favor of Congress by the marked indignity to the Southern States which is implied in sending a carpet-bagger to take the place of a deceased Southern judge. There is as great a geographical unfitness in appointing Mr. Hoar to succeed Judge Wayne, as there was in giving three of the most important offices under the Government to one small New England State.

In point of personal qualifications this appointment is respectable, but not imposing. A State which, in former days, gave a Story and a Curtis to that bench, ought to be able to supply a greater jurist than Mr. Hoar if it has such a superabundance of that kind of ability that it may claim to furnish Supreme Court judges not only for New England but for the Southern States. Mr. Hoar is reputed to be an able lawyer; but his experience has been mostly confined to the State courts, and his short service as Attorney-General cannot have made him very familiar with the Federal jurisprudence. But the knowledge which he lacks he has an undoubted capacity to acquire, and after an apprenticeship more or less brief, he will probably make a useful judge. A lawyer of trained legal perceptions and considerable judicial experience can acquire that kind of knowledge very rapidly.

The zeal which Mr. Hoar has recently exhibited in pushing Senator Trumbull's bill for curtailing the authority of the Supreme Court is not calculated to make a favorable impression; although it may have been a shrewd stroke of policy for forwarding his own interests. The Senate will perhaps accept it as a guarantee that Judge Hoar's residence in a Southern circuit will not abate his staunch radicalism. When Congress sees such men going upon the bench it may be willing to increase the salaries of the judges, which it would be very slow to do in favor of such men as have hither composed a majority of the Supreme Court. Mr. Hoar may not be a very eminent jurist; but he is evidently a man "wise in his own generation." He did a shrewd thing when he presented General Grant with a library; and he has perhaps been equally politic in abetting the hostility of Congress to the old judges of the Supreme Court.

CHINESE INDEPENDENCE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The false despatch published some time ago, that the Chinese Government had rejected the Burlingame treaty with this country, seems not only to have hastened the ratification of that treaty, but to have led Prince Kung to take prompt action upon the treaties negotiated with other Governments by Mr. Burlingame. The cable telegram announcing the ratification of the American treaty at Pekin has been quickly followed by another telegram announcing the ratification of the treaty with England. As the same principle is embodied in each of the other treaties negotiated by the Chinese Embassy, there is not the slightest doubt that they will all be duly ratified as they are received at Pekin.

Though Mr. Burlingame's mission was in some respects difficult, it was exceedingly simple. It was merely to secure the establishment of the principle that the Governments of Europe and America would deal with the Chinese Government as they are in the habit of dealing with each other. China did not ask any special privileges, or seek to be released from any of the obligations or responsibilities of international law. She merely sought to obtain the ordinary rights of nations, and if she was to be held liable for public obligations, she also claimed the privileges of public justice. To those unfamiliar with events in China during the last half century, it may not seem much that Mr. Burlingame has accomplished in securing the recognition of the Pekin authorities as the power through whom all negotiations must be conducted, and to whom all appeals must be made; but it is in reality nothing less than the securing of those few inherent rights belonging to all independent nations, and without which the claim of independence is a farce. There was, of course, no difficulty in securing this recognition from the American Government, which had neither relations nor interests in China antagonistic with justice, and, consequently, as soon as Mr. Burlingame had drawn up his treaty here it was ratified by the Senate and signed by the President. But he had very formidable opposition to encounter in England, and he had serious difficulties to overcome in France; and the remarkable success he has met with in these and other countries shows that they have received from that most intelligent and distinguished of Chinese statesmen, Prince Kung.

By the ratification of these treaties China is for the first time admitted into the family of nations as a sovereign power, equal in rights, privileges, obligations, and responsibilities with all the others. By these treaties the Governments of the world have for the first time *recognized the independence of China*, and given her a guarantee for the maintenance of her independence such as she has never heretofore possessed.

THE BRAIN FURNISHERS.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Wendell Phillips is the Robespierre and Theodore Tilton the Camille Desmoulins of our Radical revolution, and when the Radical party reaches a point where a further advance toward consolidated despotism is necessary, the bugle note is sounded first by Phillips, and then promptly re-echoed by Tilton. Notwithstanding the fact that the more conservative members and journals of this party are continually repudiating all connection with these two worthies, and insisting that they represent no one but themselves, yet orders emanating from the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, or the New York *Independent*, are always obeyed implicitly, proving beyond doubt that "the power behind the throne is greater than the throne itself." Every one knows that for years before the war, as well as ever since its termination, Phillips has been bombarding the Supreme Court with rhetorical hot-shot, and insisting upon its entire annihilation, or at least upon such an abridgment of its powers as shall reduce it to a practical nullity. Tilton has steadily indorsed the views of his colleague, and just previous to the beginning of the present session of Congress issued a formal pronunciamento in the shape of an editorial from which we take the opening paragraph:—

"We hope the House of Representatives will promptly prepare articles of impeachment against the Supreme Court of the United States, including its whole bench of judges, all and singular, for disobedience to the Civil Rights bill."

Those persons who have not attentively studied the course of events during the reign of radicalism in the country laughed at this suggestion as the raving of a lunatic or the blind fanaticism of a political enthusiast. But there was a deal of method in the madness of both Phillips and Tilton, as the result has demonstrated. Senators Drake and Trumbull have virtually anticipated any action which the House of Representatives might have been disposed to take in the matter, by introducing bills whose avowed object and intent are to fix a permanent gag in the mouth of the Supreme Court, and reduce the judicial branch of the Government to dimensions so utterly mean and insignificent that no lawyer with an atom of ability or self-respect will care to occupy a seat upon the bench should these bills become laws.

We have already commented sufficiently on the principles involved in the measures introduced by the Senator from Missouri and the Senator from Illinois, and our only desire at this time is to show their constituents and the country at large that neither Trumbull nor Drake can rightfully lay claim to any originality in the proposed iniquity. They are preparing to butcher the Supreme Court and bury the mutilated corpse out of sight, simply because the Jacobin cabal led by Phillips and Tilton have declared that it must be done. There is no objection, that we are aware of, to these distinguished Senators wearing their second-hand honors as gracefully as possible under the circumstances.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

YOUNG FOLKS' SERIES.

Day Lectures by

PAUL B. DU CHAILLU.

THIRD AND LAST LECTURE,
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 18,
"LOST IN THE JUNGLES."

On which occasion Mr. DU CHAILLU will appear in the costume worn by him in his travels.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.
Doors open at 2. Lecture at 3. Orchestral prelude at 2¾.
Tickets to be obtained at Gould's, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the afternoon of the Lecture. 12 16 2t

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 10 tJ12 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.
12 13 mw13t P. LAMB, Cashier.

☞ DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER AND SUPERINTENDENT,
TRENTON, Dec. 11, 1869.
The water will not be drawn from the level of the Delaware and Raritan Canal until the 25th instant.
J. G. STEVENS,
12 13 mw'3t Engineer and Superintendent.

☞ FAIR.—A FAIR WILL BE HELD THE 14th, 15th, and 16th instant, at the PENNA. INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN, No. 3321 LOCUST Street, West Philadelphia, the proceeds to be applied to the payment for the "Home." 12 11

☞ STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 4, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 8, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 228 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 2 tl 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 57,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
JOSEPH N. PIERSOL,
12 16 City Treasurer.

☞ EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
ALBERT FOSTER,
12 14 23t Secretary.

☞ THE MAHANOY AND BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ALBERT FOSTER,
12 14 23t Secretary.

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4f No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ AS A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, suitable for all kinds of sewing, the PARHAM is decidedly the best in use, and simple in construction, durable, and sold on terms to suit all. It will pay you to call and examine. Office and Salesroom, No. 707 CHESNUT Street. 12 15 3t

☞ NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY MEETING of the HIBERNIAN SOCIETY will be held at the CONTINENTAL HOTEL on FRIDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 7 o'clock.
D. B. KELLY,
12 15 3t* Secretary.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26y

☞ COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION
originated the anæsthetic use of
NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS,
And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3f

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
9s FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ RASPBERRY MIRINQUES
FRESH DAILY, AT
12 16 15trp MORSE'S, No. 902 ARCH Street.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars. 7 29 3t

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mw6

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1032 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 507 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN F. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, &c.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 25 Also, WOOL SACKS.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

OPENED THIS DAY

For the Holidays,

250 DOZEN LEGRAND XTRACT,

Warranted genuine (as good as Lubin's) only 56 cts.

Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs. for the Holidays.
Handsome Real Lace Hdkfs. and Collars.
50 dozen Lace Collars for Presents, 25 and 37½ cts.
500 Real Cluny Collars, 50 and 75 cents.

FANS! FANS! FANS! FANS!

150 Silk Fans, 75 cents and $1·00.
Elegant Silk and Satin Fans; Spangled Fans.
Fans closing out.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

FOR PRESENTS

50 dozen genuine Jouvin 2-buttons, $1·25, cost over $2·00.
75 dozen Duchess Laced Gloves, $1·00.
Great Bargains in Gloves, at very low prices.
Largest lot of Gloves in the market.

FANCY GOODS CLOSING OUT.

New Calicoes for presents, 12½ cents.
1000 yards Dress Goods, 25 and 28 cents.
Yard-wide Heavy Poplins, 38 cents.
BLACK SILKS reduced for presents.

An elegant lot of [12 15 wfsm4t

VIENNA WRITING DESKS,

Closing out at Great Bargains.

GREAT CRASH

IN

DRY GOODS.

EVERYTHING DOWN—HIGH PRICES OVER FOR THE SEASON.

GRAND CLOSING SALE

OF

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

At Retail.

Unprecedented Bargains

IN

SILKS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.

THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,

AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

1 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

1869.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP.

A GREAT DEAL FOR LITTLE MONEY

We have a most splendid stock of Goods, finely assorted, and have put the prices down to the lowest DOT, as we close out stock TWICE A YEAR regularly—that's our rule—so as always to keep things fresh and new.

SPECIAL

and POSITIVE BARGAINS

MAY BE EXPECTED.

We invite attention to

PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
POPLINS, BLACK SILKS, AND PLAIDS.
KID GLOVES, BLANKETS, AND CASSIMERES.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden,

10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

$40 SILK VELVET CLOAKS.

Finest Silk Velvet Cloaks.
$7 and $8 Beaver Cloaks.
$9 and $10 Caraculla Cloaks.
Finest and Medium Cloaks.
Real Astrachan Skin Cloaks.
MUFFS.—Muffs to match.
SHAWLS.
$5·00 Heavy Largest Long Shawls.
$5·50, $6·00, Heavy Largest Long Shawls.
Extra Fine Woollen Long Shawls.
$12 Extra Good Paisley Square Shawls.
$19 Extra Good Paisley Long Shawls.
1200 Shawls, Elegant Display, $1 to $75.
CLOAKINGS.
Beavers, $2·50 to $8·00.
Astrachans, $6·00 to $18·00.
Chinchillas, $3·50 to $9·00.
Caracullas, $2·00 to $18·00.
Fancy Cloakings.
SILK VELVETS.
Silk Cloaking Velvets, $6 to $18.
Best Black Velveteens, 75 cents to $4·00.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,

1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SCARFS.

INDIA SHAWLS.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

FOR A VALUABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

CHEAP AT

GEORGE FRYER'S,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

10 2 3m PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,

No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that for THIRTY DAYS they will offer their ENTIRE STOCK of CHOICE AND FINE GOODS at such a reduction as will insure a QUICK SALE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is invited to the following lines of goods, among which are our NEW IMPORTATIONS, MANY NOVELTIES, and some of the finest qualities made, being expressly imported for the

Holidays.

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, IN ALL SIZES.
DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE NAPKINS, IN ALL SIZES.
DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE LINENS, TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS.
PARIS TAPESTRY PIANO and TABLE COVERS.
RICH EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
RICH AND ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS.
RICH SATIN CURTAIN MATERIALS.
BRIDAL MARSEILLES QUILTS.
EXPOSITION DO. DO.
FINE HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,

Together with a large and general stock of

WHITE GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
DOMESTIC MUSLINS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. 12 6 mwf10t

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORES.

OLD STORE.

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW STORE,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.

BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

McVAUGH & DUNGAN,

No. 114 S. ELEVENTH Street,

Have this week opened a fine assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS for Presents for the approaching Holidays.

LINEN HDKFS.

A full line for Ladies, Gents and Children, from the lowest to the finest grades.

EMBROIDERIES,

In French work and Hamburg, choice styles.

LINEN SETS,

From the plainest style to the finest imported.

TIDIES,

In great variety and entirely new designs.

LACES.

Pointe, Pointe d'Applique, Valenciennes, Thread and Guipure, in new patterns.

COLLARS AND CUFFS,

FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS,

And a great variety of [11 29 mwf1m

FANCY ARTICLES.

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

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WILLIAM S. IRWIN,

GENERAL PATENT AGENT,

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OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF.
AMERICAN CORRUGATED IRON CO.'S MANUFACTURES, FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, ETC.
TAYLOR & COALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIC LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE.
BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC. ETC. 10 4 tf 1

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27 tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

WILTBERGER'S

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Are warranted equal to any made.

VANILLA, ORANGE,
LEMON, CLOVES,
ROSE, NUTMEG,
PINEAPPLE, BITTER ALMONDS,
CINNAMON.

Prepared at

A. Wiltberger's Drug Store,

No. 233 North SECOND Street.

Depot for BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE, the best article made for Bluing clothes. 11 8 mwf3mrp

COAL.

W. H. TAGGART,

COAL DEALER.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.

1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,

12 1 2m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 3 3 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

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Family, Pulpit, and Photograph Bibles,

FOR

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WEDDING AND
BIRTHDAY
PRESENTS.

Also, Presentation Bibles for

CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levat Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

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STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!

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PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles for holiday sales will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for holiday stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

W. W. HARDING,

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11 27 1m PHILADELPHIA.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEAKY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

PIANOS.

GREAT SALE

OF

First-Class Rosewood Pianos,

AT PRICES BELOW THE ACTUAL COST TO MANUFACTURE.

Having determined to offer our extensive stock of *superior and beautifully finished seven octave Rosewood Pianos* at prices below the actual cost to manufacture, we will sell during the month of December, at rates

Lower than we ever Offered Heretofore,

In order to close out our surplus stock by the end of the year.

The reputation of our instruments makes it unnecessary for us to say a word in their favor. They are acknowledged to be equal, if not superior, to any instrument made in the world.

Persons wishing to purchase, or desiring to make CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

Will find that the special and extraordinary reductions of our prices will enable them to obtain

A FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT

At a price even less than they would otherwise have to pay for a second-rate or inferior one.

Those wanting bargains should not fail to call early at our

WAREROOMS,

No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

And examine our stock, where they can readily be convinced of the superiority of our instruments and the sacrifices at which we are offering them.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,

WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B.—Sole Agents for the celebrated BURDETT ORGAN.

A special discount of 30 per cent. during the month of December. 12 1 mwf3m

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, $330. Taylor & Farley's, also Carhart & Needham's Organs, from $50 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1016 ARCH Street and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 11 23 3m

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
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CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Valhetta, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 6

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.

Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

Y. P. M. Sharpens the Appetite.

Y. P. M. Makes the Weak Robust.

Y. P. M. Adds to the term of Life.

Y. P. M. Is Unadulterated.

Y. P. M. Is superior for Mince Meat.

Y. P. M. Makes Best Whisky Punch.

Y. P. M. Cures Dyspepsia.

Y. P. M. Is the Best in the World. 12 3 1m

EDUCATIONAL.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL.

A Boarding and Day School for Boys,
Held in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY.
For Circulars apply to
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 1230 CHESNUT Street. 11 3m6

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Another meeting of ingrain carpet weavers was held last evening at the hall, Front and Master streets, when reports were received from a number of manufacturing establishments, in some of which it was alleged the men were working at a reduction. It was then resolved that no reduction in the prices of labor should be acceded to. The prices demanded for labor are:—For ingrain carpet, 8 pairs, 16 and 17 cents per yard; 9 pairs, 18 and 19 cents per yard; 10 pairs, 21 and 23 cents per yard. After further discussion an adjournment took place.

—Another meeting of the property owners along Shippen street was held at Kater Hall last night, to consider the propriety of changing the name of that highway. After an interchange of views a resolution was introduced to name it Hudson street. The meeting adjourned, however, before a definite conclusion was arrived at.

—The Republican members of Common Council, yesterday, in caucus, nominated as Trustees of the Gas Works, Messrs. M. Hall Stanton and George J. Young.

—Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Charles Caster had his right hand taken off by being caught in a planing machine at the factory of William Irving.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 121¾.

—The Colored Boys in Blue had a torch-light procession at the capital last night.

—Five iron workers were drowned in the Passaic river yesterday by the upsetting of a boat.

—Governor Stevenson was elected to the United States Senate by the Kentucky Legislature yesterday.

—General Chamberlain was married last night to Miss Ingersoll, in Washington. The President was present.

—George Dunning, an old employe in the Sub-Treasury, New York, has been arrested, charged with embezzling $22,000.

—A meeting of physicians has been called in Washington to form a medical society, extending equal rights to white and colored practitioners.

—The bill relating to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the Georgia Reconstruction bill were further discussed in the Senate yesterday.

—It is fully believed in Washington official circles that the would-be assassins of Officer Brooks were hired by certain distillers to murder both him and Officer Fulton.

—Chinamen are arriving in great numbers at Prescott, in Arizona, and Governor Safford, apprehending trouble, is on his way to Washington to procure an additional military force to preserve order.

—Dr. Oliver, agent of an English emigration society, was shot and killed, at Charlotteville, Va., yesterday morning, by Mr. G. C. Ayres, a well-known planter, in consequence of some domestic troubles.

—The President does not deem it advisable, for the present, to furnish the correspondence between the State Department and the American Minister at Madrid relative to Cuba, asked for in the House by Mr. Wood.

—Half a ton of nitro-glycerine exploded at the Roberts torpedo factory, near Titusville, yesterday afternoon, instantly killing P. H. Brophy, the agent, and doing considerable damage to the city, situated at least a mile off.

—Bushwhackers fired upon and badly wounded a revenue officer and a United States cavalryman as they were searching for illicit stills in the mountains on the borders of Tennessee and Virginia, in the early part of the week.

—The following were the proceedings in Congress yesterday after the close of our report:—

In the Senate:—Mr. Sherman introduced a bill creating a Bureau of Customs Revenue, and Mr. Sumner a bill declaring that "the acts of the several departments shall not be called in question by other departments," and defining the limits of the judicial power. Bills relating to steamship lines to Europe were introduced by Messrs. Rice and Ramsey. Adopted.

In the House:—The House went into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Mungen, of Ohio, read a speech advocating the repudiation of the national debt. When he had concluded, he was replied to, and his position denounced, by Messrs. Brooks, Cox, and Slocum, of New York; Randall and Woodward, of Pennsylvania; and Kerr, of Indiana, who declared that for themselves and the Democratic party of the country they utterly disclaimed and opposed repudiation in any form. Their remarks were listened to with great interest by the Republican members, and Mr. Garfield moved that the committee report to the House a resolution declaring the House, without distinction of party, condemned all propositions, direct or indirect, to repudiate any portion of the debt of the United States. The resolution was reported to the House, when Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, moved to lay it upon the table. On this motion, the only affirmative vote was Mr. Jones', and the resolution was adopted by 123 yeas to 1 nay, Mr. Jones being the negative. Adjourned until Monday.

Foreign Affairs.

—Gladstone favors the abolition of tests in English universities.

—Eugenie's chamberlain is to meet Pere Hyacinthe on his arrival at Havre, and endeavor to dissuade him from attempting to preach in Paris.

—Revolutionary appeals were posted in Lisbon on Friday night, and several suspected parties have been arrested. A ministerial crisis is looked for.

—The Pope's object in decreeing the dissolution of the Ecumenical Council in the event of his death, is to secure the election of an Italian Cardinal.

—An investigation is to be held into the robbery of the Spanish crown jewels. Minister Figuerola reiterates his charge against ex-Queens Christina and Isabella.

—Count Daru had a conversation with Napoleon yesterday relative to his entering the Cabinet. He will do so if the Orleans princes are allowed to enter France. The subject of their banishment caused a scene in the Corps Legislatif.

—The Spanish troops have had to retire from Mogate, in the Eastern Department, and the Cubans have received large reinforcements. Valmaseda will resign unless more troops are sent him. Sickness in the Spanish forces is increasing.

WATER.

Report of Chief Engineer Graeff, of the Water Department.

The Chief Engineer of the Water Department has completed a very elaborate report upon the condition of our works, and the means and cost of improving them. Now that we have passed the severe drought which proved so sore an affliction, Councilmen are prone to lose sight of the fact that unless some remedy be now applied the same serious water famine may visit us again next year. The Chief Engineer has undoubtedly prepared this report to call the attention of Councils to the urgent necessity of taking immediate steps to avoid this possible and probable trouble next year. Mr. Graeff says that our works, first, are deficient in two respects—in that the reservoirs at the terminus of a single line of aqueduct are not large enough, and that there is not a sufficiency of entirely reliable power to keep the works in motion at all times and seasons. After speaking of the dilapidated condition of the works when he assumed control, in 1867, he remarks that the unprecedented drought of last summer has developed the want of an auxiliary to our ordinarily reliable water-power, which, as he believes, may yet be implicitly depended upon for at least eight, and probably ten, months of any year, particularly if the dam be raised. In considering the subject of auxiliary power, he is embarrassed by a doubt as to the proper location of the engines. Fairmount has been named as the proper location for them, under the supposition that they should be so arranged as to be useful in pumping below the dam, should that structure meet with disaster. But there are many objections to this. The water below the dam is contaminated by the tide bringing up upon its rise much of the sewerage and waste from the city Gas Works, and Cornish engines could not be adapted to pumping from above and below the dam.

The Chief Engineer recommends the erection of auxiliary power at the Schuylkill works, for these reasons:—That it is a great advantage to have all the steam power concentrated at one point; that the works are provided with an ample forebay to supply double the number of engines now drawing from it; that coal can here be delivered at a great advantage; that from this point the highest of our reservoirs can be easily reached by mains of moderate length; and, finally, that auxiliary power can here be made available sooner than at Fairmount.

It is proposed to take out Engine No. 2, which, with its boilers, has been in almost constant use for over twenty-four years, and erect in its place a side-wheel Cornish engine, and as soon thereafter as possible to remove Engine No. 3, and replace it by one of much increased power and improved construction; this will fill the old engine-house, and will probably be sufficient for several years. It is then proposed to erect a new engine and boiler house on the western side of the forebay, between the present coal shutes and the river, and place therein engines of adequate power to pump through a stand-pipe to be placed upon the rocky bluff behind the proposed house, into any new reservoir which may be erected within a reasonable distance, while, at the Delaware works, a new engine is positively a necessity.

Mr. Graff states that the water power at Fairmount will be greatly improved by increasing the height of the dam two feet, for then the wheels could be run with the expenditure of about 25 per cent. less water than at present. Inasmuch as, by the raising of the dam, the Schuylkill Navigation Company would be benefitted, he suggests that they share in the expense. The Twentieth and Twenty-eighth wards call loudly for a better supply than can now be furnished them. To remedy this, the Chief Engineer suggests five expedients:—To continue the twenty-inch main now laid from the Roxborough reservoir to Ridge avenue and Jefferson street, which may be considered as the centre of distribution of the ward; to lay mains from the reservoir now building near George's Hill, across the Girard avenue bridge; to construct a reservoir west of the Schuylkill, for the special supply of the high ground on the east side of the river; to construct a new reservoir at Strawberry Mansion, and to use engines to pump into stand-pipes, taking their supply from present reservoirs. The Twenty-eighth ward covers 3700, and the Twentieth, 1174 square acres. Mr. Graff estimates that the Twentieth ward will require 4,500,000 gallons per day, assuming its population now to be 60,000, and the Twenty-eighth ward about 235,000 gallons, taking its population at 3000. In view, however, of the rapid increase of these wards, the department should calculate for a supply of 10,000,000 gallons per day.

The Chief Engineer goes into quite a discussion as to the best of the expedients he has suggested for the relief of these wards, and concludes that the one proposing the erection of a new reservoir on Strawberry Mansion property, of about 90,000,000 gallons capacity, is the soundest. The site is upon the grounds of the city, and the reservoir could readily be supplied from the Schuylkill works by a main 7,500 feet in length. As to the balance of the city, it is proposed to erect a reservoir capable of storing 635,704,200 gallons upon the eastern park, high and adequate enough to supply all but the Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-eighth wards, these to be supplied by the present system and the new one mentioned above. If the reservoirs described are built, the entire storage capacity in them and the old ones, excepting Roxborough and Germantown, will be 821,603,311 gallons, equal to 24 days' supply, or 22 days longer than at present.

The Engineer ends his report with an approximate estimate for all the works described in it, of which the following is an epitome:—Reservoir on Strawberry Mansion, capacity, 89,120,000 gallons, for the Fifteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-eighth wards, $425,000; reservoir on East Park, capacity, 635,398,200 gallons, $1,164,407; reservoir near Delaware works, capacity, 13,398,475 gallons, $160,000; to enlarge Belmont reservoir, $30,000. Total for all reservoirs, $1,779,007.

Ascending and descending mains to said reservoirs, of all kinds, $768,700; two new Cornish engines at Schuylkill works, $147,000; boilers, etc., $74,850; new turbine at Fairmount, $145,000; rebuilding dam, $215,000, making a complete total for the projected improvements of $3,129,957.

CITY COUNCILS.

These bodies held their regular stated meeting yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch.—Temporary president Barlow occupied the chair.

Mr. Marcus suggested that the five minute rule should be enforced in all speeches.

Mr. Bumm offered a resolution requesting the Legislature to rescind the act by which the cleaning of the streets is placed in the hands of the Board of Health, as thus:

Whereas, The Legislature, by an act passed at its late session, transferred the cleansing of the streets of the city to the Board of Health; and

Whereas, Since the passage of that act, the Board of Health having had exclusive management and control over the subject, have had a full opportunity of showing their inability to clean the streets; and

Whereas, All our streets are now in a condition unprecedentedly unclean—even filthy, although the said Board has expended a much larger sum than the amount required in former years; and

Whereas, In the opinion of these Councils, who represent the people of the entire city of Philadelphia, the cleansing of the streets should be recommitted to their care and control; therefore

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Legislature is most respectfully and earnestly requested immediately to repeal the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act consolidating the city of Philadelphia, relating to the cleaning of the streets of the city," approved March 18, 1869.

It was referred.

By Mr. McCall was presented a roll, eighty-five yards in length. Its signers asked for an increase of the salaries of the teachers in our public schools. The document was the largest ever seen in this city. It is the result of the energetic operation of the Teachers' Institute. It was referred.

A communication was received from the school directors of the Fifteenth ward. It sets forth that, in consequence of the meagreness of the salary paid, the difficulty in the way of securing teachers of adequate competence was daily increasing. The paper asks that the proposed increase in the salaries of the teachers shall be duly granted. Referred to committee.

In response to a resolution of inquiry from the Chamber, the Chief Commissioner of Highways sent in a note. It stated that in favor of Joseph Painter, the contractor for paving Long lane, warrants to the amount of $500 had been duly drawn.

A huge batch of petitions was presented, signed by residents on the line of Pennsylvania avenue, praying a refusal by Councils of the permanent occupancy of that street by the Reading Railroad Company, upon the condition that the tracks in Broad street shall be removed. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Shallcross reported an ordinance from the Committee on Girard Estates, authorizing the superintendent to invest its surplus fund. This was passed.

An ordinance leasing to the Philadelphia Coal Company two separate collieries in Schuylkill county, the property of the city, known as the Lehigh and Shenandoah coal lands, was passed.

Mr. McIlvain offered a resolution, that in view of the pressing necessity for rigid economy in the finances of the city, all leases or sales of property belonging to the city shall be made by public auction and to the highest bidder. Mr. McIlvain also expressed himself of the opinion, through his resolution, that every such sale should be advertised in five newspapers.

Mr. Franciscus denounced this resolution as a covert device to defeat or to frustrate the passage of the proposed bill to sell a portion of the almshouse domain to the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. McIlvain, he said, was opposed to the sale of the ground to the University, and his resolution contained a snake of anacondian dimensions.

Mr. Duffy said that Mr. McIlvain's resolution met his hearty concurrence. He felt that Council had no right to privately bargain away a piece of property that would bring a much greater price.

The resolution was postponed.

The City Solicitor was instructed to cancel the official bond of Edmund Randall, collector of outstanding taxes.

Mr. McCall, by resolution, inquired the authority of the Chief Commissioner of Highways for his recent statement in writing to City Councils that the contractor for paving Long lane had the right to close that highway against travel during the progress of the work. Agreed to.

The bill relative to the removal of the tracks on the Reading Railroad in Broad street was taken up on special order.

Mr. Bumm offered several amendments.

Mr. Franciscus moved to recommit the bill. This was agreed to.

A note was received from the City Railroad superintendent, complaining of the bad condition of the switches.

An ordinance was presented by Mr. Franciscus, requiring the owners of property having turnouts from railroads to keep them in proper condition; and that all switches and tongues shall be keyed within five minutes after cars have passed, the penalty of neglect to be five dollars for each infraction. This was passed.

Mr. Smith's ordinance, prohibiting people from congregating in the vicinity of a burning building, was taken up.

Mr. Duffy pronounced its provisions unnecessary. Existing ordinances already cover the entire ground.

The bill was voted down.

An ordinance appropriating $6750 to pay the expenses of printing and stationery was passed.

A resolution by Mr. Jones, to inquire why an assessment or tax has been levied upon the police force, to be deducted from the salaries (as alleged for political purposes—REP.), and to ascertain the cause of such exaction.

Mr. Jones, after some debate, asked to withdraw his resolution. This was refused.

A resolution to refer it to the Committee on Law was lost by eleven votes.

It was adopted with but three dissentient votes.

The report of the committee to investigate the charges against the Committee on Girard Estates, relative to improper leasing of coal lands, was postponed for one week.

Select Council concurred in Common Council bill reducing the price of the ground to be sold to the University from $15,000 per acre to $8000.

The bills from Common Council were now concurred in and the Chamber adjourned.

Common Branch.—The Chamber met at the usual hour, president Wagner in the chair.

A number of petitions were received and referred.

Mr. Farcira presented a resolution requiring the clerks of Councils to place the salaries of the heads of the various departments in the manual.

The bill fixing the tax rates for 1870, which was amended by Select Council last week, was read and indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Martin presented eighty-four yards of petition for the increase of the salaries of teachers of public schools. Referred.

Mr. Myers, of Committee on Police, presented a resolution granting permission to Mr. King to use certain telegraph poles. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, of Committee on Surveys, presented an ordinance for a bridge over the Schuylkill at Fairmount. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution establishing the width of footways on Ridge avenue at twelve feet. Agreed to.

Also, one for the construction of a sewer on Broad, from Montclair to Tioga street. Agreed to.

Also, one to alter the sewer connection at Thirteenth and Christian streets. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance for the dedication and laying out of certain streets on the almshouse grounds. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution relative to the drainage of the meadows in the First ward, and making an appropriation of $20,000 for that purpose. Agreed to.

Mr. Oram, of the Committee on Port Wardens, presented a resolution for the discharge of the committee from the subject of the rents of wharves. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, of the Committee of Retrenchment and Reform, presented a report, with an ordinance, to systematize the plans for the keeping of accounts of the various departments.

Mr. Bardsley moved to make the bill the special order for next Thursday at five o'clock. Agreed to.

Mr. Ray, of the Committee on Highways, presented a report. Adopted.

Mr. Hanna called the attention of Councils to the report of the Chief Engineer of the Water Department.

Mr. Hanna presented a remonstrance against the occupancy of Pennsylvania avenue by the Reading Railroad Company. Laid on the table.

Mr. Oram, of the Committee on House of Correction, reported back the reports of the committee, with the opinion of the City Solicitor, which sets forth that the city has no authority to build on the land in Oxford and Lower Dublin townships, as it is in opposition to an act of Assembly.

Mr. Jenner moved to postpone. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, in the chair, presented a reply of Louis Wagner, president of the Chamber, to the protest presented December 9, 1869, which was read and entered upon the journal.

Mr. Oram presented a resolution to discharge the Committee on the House of Correction from the consideration of the selection of a proper site for the same. Not agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expenditure of $750 for members of Councils to visit Gettysburg, in violation of an act of consolidation. Agreed to.

Mr. Shoemaker moved to resume the second reading of the bill of appropriation of $82,735 to the board of revision for 1870. Agreed to and the bill passed.

Also, the ordinance making an appropriation of $50,125 to the Department of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph. Mr. Martin moved to amend by adding an appropriation of $200 for repairs to the Central station. Agreed to.

The bill, as amended was agreed to.

Also, the ordinance making an appropriation of $19,350 to the Law Department for 1870. Agreed to.

Also, the ordinance making an appropriation of $237,356 to the City Commissioner for 1870.

The Chamber went into Committee of the Whole and discussed the bill. A number of amendments were offered but not received.

The committee rose and the bill was agreed to.

The following bills from Select Council were taken up and agreed to: making an appropriation of $169,225 for the support of Girard College; providing for the payment of the expenses of the Girard estate; for the investment of the surplus funds of the Girard estate; for the execution of two leases of lands of the Girard estate in Schuylkill county to coal companies for fifteen years; regulating the issue of arms and accoutrements belonging to the city; making an appropriation to pay the interest of the funded debt.

One for certain transfers in the Water Department was referred.

One making an appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools, and one to prevent the erection of frame buildings in the city were agreed to.

Adjourned.

Judge Grier's Resignation—Letter of the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Judge Grier having tendered his resignation as Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, President Grant accepted it in the following terms:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 15, 1869—To Honorable [Robert C. Grier—Sir:—Your letter containing the tender of the resignation of your office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to take effect on the first day of February next, has been received by me today, and your resignation is accordingly accepted to take effect on that date.

I sincerely regret the increasing physical infirmities which induce you to retire from the Bench, and with the assurance of my personal sympathy and respect, I desire also to express my sense of the ability and uprightness with which your judicial duties have been performed. In looking upon your long and honorable career in the public service, it must be gratifying to yourself to remember—as it is my agreeable duty and privilege on this occasion thus distinctly to recognize—the great service which you were able to render to your country in the darkest hour of her history, by the vigor and patriotic firmness with which you upheld the just powers of the Government, and vindicated the right of the nation under the Constitution to maintain its order and existence. With the hope that your retirement may be cheered by the knowledge of the public gratitude as well as by private affection.

I remain, very respectfully, yours,

U. S. GRANT.

Coal Oil Explosions.

We have received the following communication:—

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1869.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

Sir:—My attention was attracted this morning to an article in the local columns of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, giving an account of an explosion of a coal oil lamp at No. 1508 American street, whereby a domestic named Fanny McGuigan was very seriously burned. I proceeded at once, in the proper discharge of my duties, to make an investigation into the circumstances connected with the affair, and with the following result:—

I discovered that the woman was proceeding down stairs with the lamp in her hand when she fell, and the lamp breaking, the oil ignited on coming in contact with the flame, and set her clothing on fire. I secured some of the oil that was in the lamp, and found it stood a test of 115 degrees Fahrenheit.

On the 15th instant another accident occurred in the same vicinity, caused, as I discovered, by a domestic undertaking to make a fire with coal oil, which she very indiscreetly poured on some combustible material after it was ignited. This was evidently a case of gross negligence, as all that was necessary was to get the oil heated, and it would burn as a natural consequence.

I am confident in the belief that there has not been an accident caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp during the present year, and I earnestly request the public to use coal oil with great care wherever it comes in close proximity to fire. Parties who adulterate coal oil after it has been inspected will be promptly prosecuted by me as soon as the act is made known. The oil that leaves the refineries is all up to the requisite standard, and any adulteration that takes place must be the work of outside parties. I will promptly investigate all cases of alleged coal oil explosions, and should a case occur of the kind from adulterated oil, I will use every endeavor to ferret out the guilty parties. I may mention that in the cases above enumerated I found out that the oil was purchased by the parties who used it at McBride's, Jefferson and Cadwallader streets, who obtained it from Mr. Durgan, on Richmond street, and who, in turn, purchased it at Baldwin's, No. 121 Arch street, and, as stated, it stood a test of 115 degrees Fahrenheit. Very respectfully,

ROBERT M. EVANS,
State Inspector of Refined Petrolum and Kerosene Oil, office No. 117 Arch street.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see Fourth Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 18	MOON SETS	5 41
SUN SETS	4 33	HIGH WATER	12 59

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Nemesis	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
Celia	London	New York	Dec. 4
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal	Dec. 4
Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	Dec. 7
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Dec. 7
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Dec. 7
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 8
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 8
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 9
Austrian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 9
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 10
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 11

FOR EUROPE.

Atalanta	New York	London	Dec. 18
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
India	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 18
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 21
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 22
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 22
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 23
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 25
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Celia	New York	London	Jan. 1

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 18
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 18
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Dec. 18
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 21
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Dec. 23
Columbia	New York	Havana	Dec. 23
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Hattie Ross, Ulrick, Demarara, Warren & Gregg.
Schr P. M. Wheaton, Wheaton, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Blackman, Salem, do.
Schr J. E. Babcock, Smith, Marblehead, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

N. G. barque Peter Rickmers, Meyer, 3 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co. Towed up by tug S. J. Christian.

Schr Ralph Carlton, Curtis, 6 days from Charleston, with mdse. to S. Lathbury & Co.

Schr Sally C. Morton, Morton, 3 days from New York, with powder, etc., to Cochran, Russell & Co.

Schr Fly, Carter, 3 days from New York, with salt to Wm Bumm & Son.

Schr P. A. Saunders, Steelman, from New Haven, with old iron to S. Lathbury & Co.

Schr Thos. M. Rodney, Still, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Canal boat A. W. Knettles, Lawrence, from New York, with barley to J. Ogden.

Canal boat W. Calvin, Gotschalk, from New York, with barley to J. Ogden.

Brig G. F. Geery, arrived on Wednesday from Charleston, is consigned to S. Lathbury & Co.—cargo as before.

BELOW.

Ship Ferdinand, from New York. Reported by Captain Fowler, of tug S. J. Christian.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

No news from New York office.

No news from Baltimore branch office.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 17.—The Jefferson steamer and tug Chesapeake arrived last night with twelve barges, coal laden, en route to New York, from Baltimore. They will leave this morning for destination. Wind veered from E. around southerly to NW., this A. M. Beautiful weather. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 14th inst.

Steamship James S. Green, Pace, hence, at Richmond 14th inst.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Gallagher, hence for Portsmouth, was below Boston 14th inst.

Barque Brodtvenn, Iverson, from London for Philadelphia, passed Deal 3d inst.

Barque Johann Benjamin, Gordier, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 1st inst.

Barque George Canning, Bradford, from Liverpool 25th ult. for Philadelphia, put into Scilly, Eng., 9th inst., leaky.

Schr Masonic, Claypoole, hence, at Mobile 11th inst.

Schrs Willie Martin, Noyes, hence for Boston; A. H. Cain, Simpson, hence for do.; and J. C. Thompson, Vansant, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 14th inst.

Schrs Blackstone, Worden, and Adele, Trudell, hence for Providence, passed Hell Gate 15th inst.

Schr Charles B. McShane, Wigley, hence, at Norfolk 14th inst.

Schrs Hiawatha, Lee, for Philadelphia, and Amelia, Post, for Newcastle, Del., sailed from Newburyport 14th instants.

Schr B. H. Jones, Leighton, from Providence for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 15th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that a Red Spar Buoy has been placed to mark Point of Rocks, in George's river, entrance to West Thomaston, Maine, with the following bearings:—Stone Beacon off Shipyard at Thomaston, NE. ½ N. The buoy is 100 feet W. by N. from the Ledge.

Notice is also given that the Wooden Beacon on Western Bar, in the passage through Labec Narrows, Maine, having been washed away during the late severe gales, a Spar Buoy has been temporarily placed to mark the danger.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

ALMERIA AND CATAWBA GRAPES,
BEST QUALITY RAISINS,
ALMONDS, WALNUTS, HAVANA ORANGES,
FIGS, PRUNES, CITRON, CURRANTS, ETC.
Every description of Fine Groceries.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 233 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 9 25

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 w 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

LOST.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—A CERTIFICATE of New City Loan, No. 1829, for $4500, in the name of JOHN GARDE. Application has been made for a renewal of said certificate. Of no use to any one but
M. P. GARDE,
9 24 ftu 28* No. 253 DEAN Street, Philadelphia.

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw§ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

J. T. EASTON. J. McMAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steamers furnished at the lowest notice.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

BRONZES!

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE IMPORTED THIS SEASON THE LARGEST VARIETY OF CHOICE
WORKS OF ART IN BRONZE
EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS COUNTRY, EMBRACING
Statuettes, Groups, Animals, and Birds,
SELECTED AS THE BEST FROM AMONG THE WORKS OF

EMILE HERBERT,	MOIGNIEZ,
A. CARIER,	PAUTROT,
J. GREGOIRE,	E. DELABRIERRE,
E. CARLIER,	COUSTOU,
HUZEL,	E. CANA,
PEIFFER,	PILET,
P. MENE,	DUCHOISELLE,
DUMAIGE,	BOURET,

BULLO.

Candelabra, Vases, Card-Stands, Inkstands, and Fancy Articles Generally.
Paris Mantel Clocks and Side Pieces,
IN BRONZE AND GILT, BRONZE AND MARBLE, FLORENTINE, ROMAN, GOLDEN, ANTIQUE, GREEN AND GILT, AND OXYDIZED SILVER BRONZES,
ANY OF WHICH WILL FORM AN ENDURING AND TASTEFUL
9 3 mwf

Holiday Present.

USEFUL AND ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES,
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
ROSEWOOD DESKS, RUSSIA AND TURKEY
WRITING-CASES,
foreign and domestic.
VIENNA, PARIS, AND LONDON FINE
POCKET-BOOKS,
in Russia, Turkey, and Calf.
MASON & CO.,
11 26fmwtd25 No. 907 CHESNUT Street.

XYLOPLASTIQUE INKSTANDS, TRAYS, PAPER WEIGHTS, and MATCH BOXES, SCOTCH GOODS—A large assortment.
Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Elegantly engraved.
N. B.—Our patrons will oblige us by giving their orders for engraving intended for Holiday Presents, at an early date. MASON & CO.,
11 26fmwtd25 No. 907 CHESNUT Street.

ROGERS, WOSTENHOLM AND OTHER FINE English makes,
Pocket-Knives and Scissors,
BRONZE AND CARVED WOOD
INKSTANDS
in great variety.
CARVED PAPER KNIVES, BOOK-MARKERS, PEN-HOLDERS, TRAYS, MATCH and STAMP BOXES, in Wood and Ivory.
MASON & CO.,
11 26fmwtd25 No. 907 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET.
Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

FURNITURE.

J. LUTZ,
No. 121 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.
I am selling off my entire stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
AT LOW RATES,
On account of retiring from business.
Please call and examine. 10 22 ftuth2m

HUTTON & McCONNELL,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 809 MARKET STREET.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, the Latest Styles and best Manufacture. Also, FEATHER BEDS and MATTRESSES. 10 6 mwf3m

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 1 14 §

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GREAT SUCCESS.
Colonel Fitzgerald's new Romantic Drama, in five acts, PLAYING TO CROWDED HOUSES.
PATRICE,
OR, THE WHITE LADY OF WICKLOW.
Patrice.....Miss LAURA KEENE
FOURTH CHILDREN'S MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2.
THE PLAY—POOR BABES IN THE WOODS;
OR, THE KIND FAIRY BIRDS.
Evening, doors open at 7. Commence at ½ to 8.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. COR. NINTH and WALNUT Streets.—Begins at ½ to 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 17,
Eleventh Night of the renowned Artiste, and
BENEFIT OF MISS BATEMAN,
in the new drama,
MARY WARNER.
Mary Warner.....Miss BATEMAN
George Warner.....Mr. GEORGE JORDAN
Milly Rigg.....Miss VIRGINIA FRANCIS
In order to accommodate families, a MATINEE will be given on SATURDAY. Doors open at 1½ o'clock. Commence at 2. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN will be performed. "NOT GUILTY" in active preparation.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8.
LAST WEEK OF OVERLAND ROUTE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
THE OVERLAND ROUTE,
NEW SCENERY! GREAT CAST!
Mrs. JOHN DREW as.....Mrs. Sebright
Aided by the Full Company.
Saturday—Benefit of E. CRAIG.
Several Comedies in Rehearsal.
LITTLE DORRIT in preparation.

WHEATLEY DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION, N. E. corner of FIFTH and GASKILL Streets, below Pine street.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 17,
BENEFIT OF
E. E. HULFISH, JR.
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
TURNING THE TABLES,
ONE COAT FOR TWO SUITS,
AND
P. P.; OR, THE MAN AND THE TIGER.
Admission.....50 cents.
Commence at 8 o'clock. 12 16 2t

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE,
OPEN THE YEAR ROUND. EVERY EVENING.
Last Six Nights of the Greatest Gymnasts of the Age,
BUZZELLI BROTHERS, Mad'lle LIPPO MILLER
BEALL; MISS EVA BRENT, the Queen of Song; Mad'lle DE ROSA. AVENTURES DES GRISETTES, THE GREEK SLAVE, ETC.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATI

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1869.

COUNCILS AND THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

A RESOLUTION was offered in the Select branch of Councils yesterday which provided for the appointment of a committee to inquire "why a certain amount has been taken from the salaries of policemen, and ascertain the use of such exaction." This resolution, however, was defeated, in spite of the fact that the city is rife with rumors that a corruption fund is now being extorted from the policemen for the purpose of preventing the passage of a Metropolitan Police bill at the coming session of the Legislature. The names of members of the force who are alleged to have been discharged on account of their refusal to contribute money to this infamous purpose have been published, and the general character of the plan of operations has been outlined. It is alleged that a sufficient number of Republican members of the State Senate are to be bribed to form, in conjunction with the Democratic members of that body, a reliable working majority against any reform of the police system of Philadelphia. Sufficient evidence of the truthfulness of this story has already been adduced to make it exceedingly probable. Despite the opposition which the proposal to investigate the subject encountered in Councils, the cause of public justice and morality would be promoted by a thorough exposure of such infamous projects. We believe there is a law on the statute-books prohibiting any attempt to bribe the Solons at Harrisburg; and it is perhaps a question whether the Grand Jury cannot properly inquire into the alleged facts, and, if they are found to be true, present as criminals the men who are actively engaged in engineering this grand scheme of corruption; but certainly Councils have a clear right to ascertain whether the money of the city is to be used for the purpose of preventing the Legislature from promoting the true interests of the municipality. It is commonly reported that the defeat of the Metropolitan Police bill at the last session was due mainly to the expenditure of a Democratic corruption fund, and the same system of operations is now, apparently, about to be repeated, with the added enormity that the price of treachery and treason is to be wrung from the depleted coffers of the City Treasury. Surely, if these stories be true, the people should know the fact, and the imputed criminals of high or low degree should be made to feel that the public fully comprehend and thoroughly condemn their contemptible knavery. If the policemen can spare thirty dollars per man to buy up Senators and enrich professional borers, their salaries should be reduced to this extent, and the city instead of legislative rogues should receive the benefit of the contributions. It is bad enough that the cause of peace and order here is to be trifled with, and that a bad system of appointments resulting in an exceptionably bad set of officers is to be perpetuated, but insult is heaped on injury by the attempt to wring from our own taxpayers the moneys which are to purchase their humiliation and defeat.

ANOTHER STATUARY JOB.

CLARK MILLS is endeavoring to have another of his bronze abominations imposed upon the nation through the agency of his friends in Congress. Every visitor to the capital has seen the equestrian statues of Washington and Jackson executed by this individual, and every person with the faintest shadow of artistic appreciation knows that they are disgraceful to American art and the objects of ridicule to every intelligent foreigner that looks at them. In the face of all the criticism these works have received, Mr. Mills is still able to find advocates in Congress who are willing to press his claims for another job. Yesterday, on the motion of Mr. Whittemore, of South Carolina, the House of Representatives referred to the appropriate committee a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to contract with Clark Mills for a group of statuary for the south wing of the Capitol.

Mr. Mills is an experienced lobbyist, and if an energetic protest is not made against this scheme, he will, in all probability, get this job through Congress without difficulty. The nation already owns more of Clark Mills' statuary than it ought, and in view of his utter incompetency for the execution of a great work of art, there is a manifest impropriety in intrusting anything more to him. Even if his statues had a hundred times the merit that really belongs to them, Mr. Mills has had more than his share of that kind of work, and it is only fair that some of the other artists of the country, who are in every way superior to this lobbyist, should have a chance to contribute to the embellishment of the public buildings.

JAPANESE JUSTICE.

IT is said that in Japan, when a fire, originating from any cause, burns down a man's house, he is condemned as a criminal for what may have been an unavoidable accident, and summarily executed. In Mexico, too, it was formerly deemed as dangerous to be the first to discover the dead body of a murdered man as to be the known murderer, on account of the cumbrous character of the machinery of justice, the committal to prison as a witness, and various costs, fines, and difficulties. In Philadelphia an approach to this Japanese or Mexican system was reached a few days ago. A citizen of the First ward, discovering on Wednesday night that an attempt was being made to effect a burglarious entrance into the basement of his house, pursued the burglar, and seizing him, knocked him down. Subsequently, when both parties were taken to the police station, they were both locked up, the householder who defended his castle so resolutely being held on a charge of assault, and only securing his release when the facts came out at a hearing before an alderman.

REPUDIATION was repudiated in gallant style in the House of Representatives yesterday, and the most edifying part of the spectacle was the manner in which this infamous doctrine was assailed by those who have not scrupled on other occasions to support or insinuate it. Mr. Mungen, who lives in the shadow of Pendleton, the great personification of repudiation, doubtless imagined that he was leaping at a single stride into the Democratic leadership; but the significant manner in which he was summarily suppressed by the prominent Democratic members has given him a lesson which he will not soon forget. Putting all the circumstances together, it is not surprising that Mungen lost his temper and became very choleric, and even went so far, after the adjournment, as to assert that "every —— one of them has time and time again privately talked open and unqualified repudiation of everything except their salaries." This may be good Democratic doctrine in private, and even on the stump, but it isn't exactly the thing in Congress, as Mr. Mungen has at last discovered.

THE Spaniards are exercised over the loss of their crown jewels, which it is charged that the ex-Queen carried off with her when she fled the country. The charge Isabella has denied; but, as the jewels are not to be found, her late subjects still persist in asserting that, in addition to her other offenses, she is guilty of grand larceny. The Cortes yesterday adopted, by a vote of 120 to 5, a resolution to investigate this robbery, and Minister Figuerola persisted in the assertion that the ex-Queen and her mother had abstracted the jewels. This is a subject that will interest the Spaniards even more than hunting for a King; and if the investigation is prosecuted with any skill or energy, there is very little doubt that it will be discovered ere long whether Isabella is a thief or not.

JUDGE GRIER'S RESIGNATION of his position upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States is officially announced, and we elsewhere publish the highly complimentary response made by the President in accepting it. The latter recalls the great services rendered by Judge Grier to the country "in the darkest hours of her history, by the vigor and patriotic firmness with which he upheld the just powers of the Government, and vindicated the right of the nation under the Constitution to maintain its order and existence." This high eulogy is certainly well deserved, and a sufficient justification of it is found in the sketch of Judge Grier's long and honorable career published by us a few days ago.

ASHLEY, the great original impeacher, has come to grief at last; not, however, by reason of the causes which should have prevented his appointment to the governorship of the Territory of Montana, but for the reason that he has joined in a Democratic crusade against the colored people in the Territory. His removal on any grounds whatever is gratifying, and hence we are not disposed to find fault in the matter, especially as the cause assigned is a sufficient justification.

A CHEAP morning paper, of limited circulation and influence, makes a great fuss over an alleged appropriation by us of one of its special despatches from Washington, without credit being given therefor. The despatch in question reached us the day before it was published in either paper, but too late for insertion in our regular editions. For this reason it could not appear until the following afternoon. It might be interesting for the public to know the peculiar circumstances under which the despatch in question found its way into the columns of our contemporary in advance of our own publication of it, and a similar revelation concerning the bulk of the telegraphic news which appears in the said contemporary would not be less entertaining. For our part, we shall henceforth keep an eye on the rat-holes about our office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAMPLES OF THE PRICES

Now prevailing at the

GRAND CLEARING SALE

In progress at

JOHN WANAMAKER'S,

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

A Fine Petersham Overcoat (handsomely trimmed), Worth $22, reduced to $18·50.

A Fine Chinchilla Overcoat, Worth $38, reduced to $30.

A Business Suit of Tricot or Melton, Worth $35, reduced to $22.

A Black Dress Coat (swallow tail), Worth $28, reduced to $18.

A Pair of Fine Pants, of fashionable make, Worth $9, reduced to $5.

A Vest of Cloth or Fancy Cassimere, Worth $5·50, reduced to $3.

The Whole Present Stock is

To be disposed of

At Prices

Like the above,

at

THE CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

COACHMEN'S OVERCOATS,

WITH

DRIVING GAUNTLETS. 12 15

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pg.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

We call attention to our special preparations for the coming Holidays.

We have had manufactured a large assortment of GOWNS, JACKETS, and WRAPPERS, suitable for Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts, made of a variety of fine materials, and most handsomely shaped and trimmed.

DRESSING GOWNS,
SMOKING JACKETS,
BILLIARD JACKETS,
MORNING WRAPPERS,
STUDY GOWNS.

A variety of New Styles of
HOLIDAY SCARFS, TIES, and CRAVATS.
Toilet and Fancy Articles, Canes and Umbrellas.

CHRISTMAS BOXES,

Containing one-half dozen Fine Handkerchiefs, a very appropriate present to a gentleman.

Besides many other articles of such combined beauty and utility as must make them most pleasing and acceptable gifts.

THE CHESNUT ST. CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

BUCKSKIN UNDER GARMENTS.
A NOVELTY!
A Preserver of Health.
A Preventive of Colds.
A Sure Cure for Rheumatism.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM
at the
SOLE AGENCY,
JOHN WANAMAKER'S
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

See other advertisements of this House. 12 14tf

REVIVAL LOVE FEAST—TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race—This (Friday) Evening, 7½ o'clock. Come early; secure a good seat. Friends of Christ all invited. Come and speak for Jesus. 1t

BISHOP SIMPSON WILL PREACH This Evening in the OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of BROAD and OXFORD Streets. 1t

CLOTHING.

THINGS BY THE THOUSAND!

A Thousand Overcoats!

Of Beaver,
Of Melton,
Of Tricot,
Of Cheviot,
And of everything else That Overcoats Ought to be made of.

Overcoats with Cloth collars.
Overcoats with Silken collars.
Overcoats with Straight collars.
Overcoats with Rolling collars.
Overcoats with Brass collars.
Overcoats with Gilt Edged collars.

A Thousand Pantaloons!

In pairs,
Arranged for rapid disposal.
Double-barreled Pantaloons.
Extra Striped and Diagonal Pantaloons.
Pantaloons, the like of which has Never before been offered.

A Thousand Vests!

Best Vests!
Glorious Investment.
Vests of Velvet.
Vests of Silk.
Vests of Cassimere.
Vests for Wedding Days.
Vests for Every Day.

A Thousand Boys' Suits!

Warranted to fit
One thousand good boys
To their complete satisfaction,
With the full approbation
Of their doting mammas.

With a Determined Determination
To satisfy Everybody,
We offer

These Thousands of Habiliments
AND
Many Thousands

More! More!! More!!! MORE!!!!
CHEAPER THAN YOU HAVE ANY IDEA OF,
AT OUR
GREAT BROWN HALL.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

UMBRELLAS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!

Every Variety

IN

QUALITY AND FINISH.

WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO.,

No. 246 MARKET STREET,
12 6 17t4p PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

MUSICAL BOXES.

"Robin Adair," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Home, Sweet Home," "The Monastery Bells," "Coming Thro' the Rye," "Auld Lang Syne," with Choir Selections from "Lucrezia Borgia," "La Belle Helene," "The Grand Duchess," "Trovatore," "Norma," "Martha," and other favorite Operas, will be found in our handsome assortment of Musical Boxes, making A BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS GIFT. Made to our own order and imported direct by

FARR & BROTHER,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
13 17fmw5t BELOW FOURTH.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,

No. 624 CHESNUT STREET,
Have just received a large assortment of
NEW AND ELEGANT
Fancy Articles,
Selected in Europe this season for their
NOVELTY AND BEAUTY, ESPECIALLY FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Which they offer for sale 12 14 14t
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

FAMILIES DESIRING PURE AND UNADULTERATED WINES AND LIQUORS would do well to give me a trial. My $2·50 Brandy for Mince-Meat satisfies all who try it.
McALEER,
12 14 6t ro S. E. corner SIXTH and COATES Sts.

$3000 TO INVEST UPON MORTGAGE. Apply to A. FITLER,
12 15 3t* No. 61 N. SIXTH Street.

MRS. FRENCH, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 238 N. EIGHTH St. 12 15 6t rp

GROCERIES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

Holiday Appliances.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
FANCY GROCERIES,

Comprising all the Delicacies known in the trade, purchased expressly for the Holidays, is now offered for sale, at reduced prices, by

Crippen & Maddock,

(Late W. L. Maddock & Co.),

No. 115 South THIRD St.,

BELOW CHESNUT.

White Almeria Grapes,

In Large Clusters.

Finest Quality Dehesa Raisins, in quarter, half, and whole boxes.

New, Fresh Nuts, Paper Shell Almonds, Paradise Nuts, English and Grenoble Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, Filberts.

Havana and Florida Oranges, Lemons, New Layer Figs, Guava Jelly, Marmalade, Havana Preserves of various kinds.

TEAS—GREEN AND BLACK,

Have been selected with great care, directed to their purity and fragrance. Special care has also been taken to procure

COFFEE

Of the finest mark imported, such as Liberia, East India, Mocha, African, Gov. Java, Maracaibo, etc. etc.

NEW MESS MACKEREL,

SHAD AND SALMON.

We call especial attention to our FRESH ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH DELICACIES, such as French Peas, Mushrooms, Truffles, L. Henry, Pates de Foie Gras, Boneless Sardines, and a great variety of other brands.

FRESH GOSHEN BUTTER, in small tubs, selected expressly for family use.

Agents for the sale of M. Work & Co.

Golden Sparkling Catawba Wine.

All Goods sold to families in unbroken packages at wholesale prices and delivered free of charge.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

No. 115 South THIRD Street,

12 15 w8t BELOW CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

Dealers in and Importers of Fine Groceries.

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808 TURNER'S. 808

No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS
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TURNER & CO.'S
CHEAP BOOK STORE,
No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

AVOID THE RUSH AND BUY AT ONCE WHAT YOU WANT FOR PRESENTS.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

Chromos! Frames! Books!

IN GREAT VARIETY.

New and Superior Books, Suitable for Holiday Gifts.

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Our JUVENILE DEPARTMENT is the most extensive in the country. All of Paul Du Chaillu's, Oliver Optic's, Mayne Reid's, etc.

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The finest in the city.

We have on hand and are receiving constantly the choicest foreign subjects of Chromo-Lithography, which are equal in every respect to Oil Paintings.

Subscriptions taken for all the Magazines at Publishers' prices. No better present for any one than a year's Magazine.

TURNER & CO.,

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Binding done in all styles. 12 17 2t4p

UNRIVALLED ASSORTMENT
OF
Books for the Holidays,
COMPRISING ALL THE
NOVELTIES of the SEASON.

ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD WORKS.
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BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, in rich bindings.
PRESBYTERIAN, LUTHERAN, METHODIST, BAPTIST, and DUTCH REFORMED HYMN-BOOKS, PSALMS OF DAVID, etc.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT
MARTIEN'S,
No. 1214 CHESNUT Street,
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STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, ETC.,

Must be Sold Off by the Fifteenth of January.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Crape Poplin
Only 25c.,
Worth 50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Roubaix Poplins,
Only 25c.
Worth 50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Double Fold.
Heavy Corded Mohairs in Fashionable Dark Shades.
37c., Worth $1·00.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Triko Poplins
For Walking Suits,
Only 50c.

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Best Quality Serges
For Walking Suits,
Only 45c.

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Silk Epinglines,
Only 75c.,
Worth $1·50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Fine Empress Cloths in all the New Colors.
56c.

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Best Quality Green and Blue Plaids Imported.
Only 87½c

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Black Silks,
Best Lyons Make,
$1·50 worth $2·50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Black Silks.
Best Lyons Make,
$2·00, worth $2·75.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Black Silks,
Best Lyons Make,
$2·25, worth $3·00.

Homer, Colladay & Co
Black Silks,
Best Lyons Make,
$2·50, worth $3·25.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Hosiery of all Kinds, from 25 to 33 less than before.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Linen Housekeeping Goods,
An immense Stock,
At 25 to 33⅓ Less.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Lyons Silk Velvets,
All Widths,
At Large Concessions.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Mourning Goods
In Infinite Variety,
Lower than since the War.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

In this department we have made an entire revision of the Prices of our Cloths, Astrachans, Cloaks, Suits, and Velvets, and the greatest bargains are now offered to purchasers.

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,

12 11 6mw4t PHILADELPHIA.

CITY ITEMS.

WANTED, 375,000 Men. WANTED, 175,000 Boys.

TO ATTEND THE GREAT DAILY CLOTHING SALES OF BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market street, Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, Where better bargains are given daily to purchasers of Clothing than anywhere else. Call before purchasing, and compare our goods with those offered elsewhere as special bargains, a "FAIR TEST" is all we ask.

UNDEFINED AILMENTS.—There are many ailments, trying in their nature, but the symptoms of which are not sufficiently specific to enable physicians to classify them under any particular head. As a general rule they arise from a general debility of the whole organization, but their primary cause, in at least three cases out of five, is a lack of brisk vital action in the stomach and liver. Stimulate and tone the relaxed digestive and secretive organs, and bodily ease, health, and vigor will follow the treatment. Among all the medicines which have been recommended as conducive to this end, none has been administered with such uniform and entire success as HOSTETTER'S STOMCH BITTERS.

Its ingredients were selected from the vegetable kingdom, originally, with the view to the invigoration of the physique and the constitution, and also for their anti-bilious and slightly laxative properties. Twenty odd years of experience has proved that these herbal restoratives were wisely chosen and have been judiciously apportioned in this celebrated preparation. Not only as a specific for indigestion and all kindred complaints, but as a *household remedy for all the minor ailments* incident to humanity, it has obtained a reputation, based on unimpeachable testimony, which fairly eclipses that of any other proprietary or officinal medicine in use.

A LARGE COLLECTION of Superb Oil Paintings and other Works of Art is now being sold by auction, without reserve, at the Gallery of Mr. A. S. Robinson, No. 910 Chesnut street. This is the last day of the sale, and consequently the last chance for those who would become possessors of some of those beautiful productions. Among the many really fine paintings which are now being sold we notice a rare copy of the celebrated Madonna of the Chair, which is a fac-simile in color and size of Raphael's great picture in the Potti palace. There is also a carefully copied oil painting, by Gustave Reinhardt, from Correggio's original picture of Mary Magdalene. Near it is an elegantly finished original painting, the Lover's Bouquet, by Emile Nocel, of Paris. A humorous and spirited oil painting after Landseer, of David and Goliath, is sure to attract the attention of the visitor. A Landscape, with Chickens, by F. Van Severdonk, of Berlin, is very elaborately and carefully finished. Dumbarton Castle, on the Clyde, is a finely painted picture in the English school. F. de Bourg Richards is represented by a view of the Head Waters of the Schuylkill, which is one of the finest expressions of that celebrated artist. Besides this great collection of paintings, there are also being sold some elegant Dresden Enamels, painted photographs, all sizes, and exquisite impressions of English engravings. This is the finest collection which has ever been offered to the public. The pictures are all in handsome frames, and are just the things for Christmas presents.

The sale is conducted by the well-known firm of Martin Brothers, auctioneers.

THE AMERICAN ARTISTS' sale of valuable Oil Paintings continues this evening at 7½ o'clock, and to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, at the Auction Store of MARTIN BROS., No. 529 Chesnut street.

The collection embraces contributions from the American artists, Paul Ritter, E. C. Coates, George G. Hartwick, Lotichous, Van Ness, Hart, Stonefield, and several others of equal eminence.

There is also an invoice of fine foreign pictures, after Carolus, Ostade, Dretrick, De Keyser, Eberle, Vone Hone, Jassin, and copies from the old masters of the Munich and Dresden Galleries.

Among the paintings on exhibition we notice "Evening on Como Lake," by Lotichous, which is the latest production of this eminent artist. It has lately been on exhibition in some of the principal galleries in the country, and has received the highest approbation from the art critics. The "Home of George Washington," by Hewlett, is counted the best copy of a very celebrated painting which has ever been made. The original was recently sold for twenty thousand dollars. "Romeo and Juliet" and the "Falconer and his Bride" are accurate copies by Professor Rosenberg from paintings in the Munich Gallery. They are considered fac similes of the originals by all who have seen them. A "Scene in the Catskills" is an original of Paul Ritter's, and is one of his best pictures. The pictures are all finely framed, and the frames and pictures are being sold together.

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of Consumption. Better try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

HARLEIGH. HARLEIGH. HARLEIGH.—PURE HARD LEHIGH COAL, LORBERRY, SHAMOKIN, AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL COAL. OFFICE, SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. DEPOT, NINTH STREET (No. 957), BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
WILLIAM W. ALTER.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

DELICIOUS CHAMPAGNE—the most delicate flavor at greatly reduced prices; also, pure Grape Brandy for invalids. CARMICK & CO., Sole Agents, No. 130 Chesnut street.

AS A HOLIDAY GIFT nothing could be more appropriate than a Singer Family Sewing Machine. To be had upon easy terms at No. 1106 Chesnut street.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, TEN DOLLARS CASH. Balance in monthly instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 813 Market street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

EVERY variety of Ready-made Clothing at Charles Stokes', No. 324 Chesnut street.

PLEASE READ

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

MARRIED.

LIPSETT—MONTGOMERY.—December 7, 1869, by Rev. Alexander Calhoun, at his residence, No. 2019 Parrish street, Mr. ANDREW LIPSETT and Miss ANNIE J. MONTGOMERY, all of Philadelphia.

MAGRATH—GARRETSON.—At National Hall, Cape May City, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, by Rev. S. Townsend, of Cape May county, assisted by Rev. George B. Wight, Miss EMMA M., youngest daughter of Rev. A. Garretson, to Mr. O. B. MAGRATH, editor of "Cape May Ivy."

DIED.

ADOLPH.—On the morning of the 17th instant, ALFRED W. ADOLPH, in the 46th year of his age.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

CALDWELL.—On the morning of the 16th instant, EDWARD W., son of Andrew D. and Elizabeth Caldwell, in the 22d year of his age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 3052 Ridge avenue, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

CARR.—On the 14th instant, Mr. SAMUEL P. CARR, Sr., in the 77th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1226 Marlborough street, above Girard avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

JACKSON.—On the morning of Friday, December 17, at his residence, No. 1316 Pine street, SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D. (formerly of Northumberland), in the 82d year of his age.

MAGUIRE.—On the 15th instant, MAY, daughter of George R. and Margaret A. Maguire, aged 29 months.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1345 S. Seventh street, on Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—This morning, the 17th instant, ELIZA F., relict of the late Jacob H. Smith, in the (sixty-second) 63d year of her age.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

TUCKER.—Suddenly, on the 14th instant, Mrs. ANNIE L. TUCKER, wife of Edward Tucker, and daughter of Captain William and Annie Liming, aged 28 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 1220 S. Second street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CLOTHING.

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

900 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

DURABILITY, COMFORT, AND ECONOMY

Are combined in our

Scotch Cheviot Suits,

Which we are making to measure for

$22.

Also, our

Frieze and Cassimere Suits at $18.

STYLE, FIT, TRIMMINGS, AND WORK EQUAL TO ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Having determined to make a Quick Sale of our large Stock of Goods, Ready-made and Uncut, we have reduced prices so low as to render COMPETITION HOPELESS. We guarantee satisfaction in every particular, or the sale annulled and money returned.

EVANS & LEECH,

11 27 1mrp No. 628 MARKET Street.

DRY GOODS.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF

SILKS

OF A MARKET STREET JOBBER.

Good Black Silks, Colored Dress Silks, Fancy Dress Silks.

AT LESS THAN GOLD COST.

The Cheapest Silks we have ever offered.
$30,000 WORTH OF DRESS STUFFS CLOSING OUT AT LESS THAN GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION.
GREAT BARGAINS IN LINEN HDKFS.
Gents' extra fine hemmed Hdkfs., 31, 37½, 45, 50.
Gents' hemstitched Hdkfs., large size, 50, 62, 75.
Ladies' hemstitched Hdkfs., 20 to 75c.
Ladies' hemstitched Hdkfs, corded borders, 20c.
300 dozen Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 8, 12, 15, 25c.
Pointe and Pointe Applique Lace Collars and Hdkfs.
Valenciennes Thread and Imitation Lace Hdkfs.
500 REAL CLUNY LACE COLLARS, 25c., worth $1.
100 doz. Children's Linen Hdkfs., 6, 8, and 10c.
EMBROIDERED LINEN SETS at 50c., cost $1·25.
Embroidered Sets and Handkerchiefs in great variety.
100 ROBES DE CHAMBRE, NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
Printed French Flannels, for Gents' Wrappers,
GENUINE JOUVIN KID GLOVES, GREENS, BLUES, PURPLES, WINES, AUTUMN LEAVES, BISMARKS, TANS, And all the Choice Colors; our own importation.
THE BEST $1 KID GLOVES, In all the New and Desirable Colors.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,

5000 YARDS FRENCH CHINTZES at 25c., worth 50c.

Open until 10 o'clock P. M. 12 17 2t

USEFUL PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

POINTE, REAL VALENCIENNE, THREAD AND GUIPURE } **LACES**

In Setts, Collars, Hdkfs., and by the yard.

TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED SETTS, ROMAN SCARFS AND SASHES, GLOVES of every description, INDIA AND CASHMERE SCARFS, Together with an elegant stock of SILKS, POPLINS, and every variety of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC., ETC.

J. W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

9 11 5p PHILADELPHIA.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

TRY OUR $2·25 SHIRT.

TRY OUR $2·50 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $2·75 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $3·00 SHIRT.
TRY OUR BOYS' SHIRTS.

They are the cheapest and best fitting SHIRTS sold. One trial will make you our customer.

T. L. JACOBS & CO.,

11 17 2mrp No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by WILLIAM H. WISTAR, lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON,

No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HEATING BY

STEAM OR HOT WATER.

PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.

LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 23 3m5p

A TREMENDOUS DISPLAY OF CHROMOS AND FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JOHN R. NAGLE & CO.,

No. 630 ARCH STREET,

11 5 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JANUARY MAGAZINES.

The Atlantic Monthly.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.—The Cathedral.
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THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

"LIPPINCOTT'S."

The January number of *Lippincott's Magazine* has the following table of contents:—

"The Vicar of Bullhampton," a novel, part vii, by Anthony Trollope; "The Persecuted Woman;" "The Fairy and the Ghost," a Christmas tale, with six amusing illustrations, by F. R. Stockton; "On Christmas Eve," by Edgar Fawcett; "Our Capital," by William R. Hooper; "Sue and I," a tale, by Mrs. W. A. Thompson; "The Singer," a poem, by Lucy Hamilton Hooper; "The Philosophy of Self-Importance," by Edward Spencer; "Beyond the Breakers," a novel, part iii, by Hon. Robert Dale Owen; "International Coinage," by Hon. J. Ross Snowden; "Musings on an Old Mansion," by C. Meredith; "Going an Errand," a Christmas story; "The Critic," a poem; "Literary Lunatics," by Wirt Sikes; "Our Monthly Gossip;" "Literature of the Day."

From Colonel Snowden's paper on "International Coinage" we quote the following paragraphs:—

"It is a singular fact, noticed in the United States Mint report for 1868, that the *weight* of the coins in France, although founded upon a decimal system of value, cannot be expressed in decimals. 'Her normal coin, the twenty franc piece, is precisely 6 14-31 grams; a most impracticable and unscientific figure. Nor would the twenty-five franc piece, the counterpart of the proposed half-eagle and pound sterling, make any better show. It is not fit to be measured either by grams or grains.' And yet this is the coin the United States and Great Britain are invited to adopt!

"In view of the awkward figures required to express the twenty-five-franc piece, it has quite recently been proposed to slightly increase the weight of the piece to the standard of eighty-one decigrams, or eight grams and one tenth, which corresponds with one hundred and twenty-five grains. This would, of course, by increasing its value, bring it a little nearer to the half-eagle and pound sterling. But even if this did remove the objection to a standard based upon the franc and its multiples—which in fact it does not—we do not know that France would agree to this change. Her proposition is to take her standards, and to require the other nations interested to conform to them. Moreover, we have no reason to believe that this modification of the original proposition would be satisfactory to Great Britain. It would require an alteration in the weight of the sovereign, and a change in its fineness from eleven-twelfths—say, 916⅔ thousandths—the present standard, to 900 thousandths, the standard of France and the United States. In fact, this new suggestion rather strengthens the position taken by Great Britain, that the nations interested are not prepared to adopt the system proposed, and that a general monetary conference, in which the whole subject may be considered, is desirable, and may lead to some practical and useful results.

* * * * * * *

"The foregoing considerations lead to the following conclusions:—1. The advantages of an international coinage are overstated by its advocates. 2. There are practical difficulties in establishing and maintaining a unification of coins of different nations. 3. The propositions heretofore made are liable to serious and manifold objections. 4. The value of the gold dollar ought not to be reduced, nor any system adopted which would impinge upon it as the American unit of coin and money of account. 5. All nations should be invited to adopt the dollar as the most suitable money unit. 6. It is desirable that there should be a uniformity in the fineness of the gold coins of the different nations. 7. Great Britain ought to adopt the standard of the United States, France, Italy, and Belgium in this respect—namely, in the gold coins in 1000 parts by weight 900 shall be of pure gold, and thus make equal weights of equal value. 8. A single standard, namely, gold, ought to be adopted by the nations. 9. A general monetary conference, as suggested by the British commissioners, is desirable, and may lead to useful and practical results."

We make this extract from the essay on the "Philosophy of Self-Importance," by Edward Spencer:—

"Vanity is, after all, only an exaggerated form of self-esteem, and he who esteems at least respects himself. The selfish virtues are not the most popular in the eyes of the world; it is likely, however, that they are among the most serviceable to the world. Shaftesbury has sneeringly remarked that the easy good-nature which we admire in so many persons is apt to be no more than pure selfishness. Still, it is something to be good-natured. It is an admirably wholesome thing for society to possess good-natured people in its ranks, no matter what has made them so. 'Certainly,' says old Burton, 'vain-glory helpeth to perpetuate a man's memory; and virtue was never so beholden to human nature as it received its due at second hand.' And if the vanity of men had done nothing more than preserve for us the examples of great men, we should be beholden to it for more service than we can possibly derive injury from it.

"But there can be no question of the positive utility of the sentiment of self-importance to the well-being of human society. 'Thus puffing humors it is that hath produced so many great tomes, built such famous monuments, strong castles, and mausolean tombs, to have their acts eternized—"*Digito monstrari, et dicer hic est;*" to be pointed at, etc.; to see their names inscribed, as Phyrne on the walls of Greece, *Phyrne fecit* this causeth so many bloody battles, "*Et noctes cogit vigilare serenas.*"' This, however, is a one-sided and narrow view. Emulation is the nurse of genius as well as the spur. It was the fame of Miltiades that taught Themistocles to become famous. The walls of the Piræus, the fortifications of the Acropolis, yet stand to testify to the tremendous promptings of vanity in one man's bosom. Do not let us forget that Napoleon did something else besides march into Russia and gild the dome of the Invalides. Do not let us forget that Richelieu produced something besides a bad tragedy. Do not let us forget that Cicero wrote and spoke other words besides his "O fortunatam natam." How sublimely earnest this sense of self-importance makes the worker! We see Haydn solemnly at prayer before beginning the *Creation*. We see De Thou earnestly beseeching God, each time he commenced a new chapter, to breathe into his labors the spirit of impartiality and justice. Less consequential men would not have had the courage to assume that the Deity had a personal interest in the result of their labors; but less consequential men would never have labored so faithfully and so well. Ah! if we could only all of us be vain enough to dedicate our performances to God, and feel a consciousness of His immediate interest in our work, what laborers we should become, what tasks accomplish!

"Rob men of this exalted self-opinion—take from them the creative delight which flows in like a river along the broad, proud channel of self-consciousness—and you deprive them at once of all inspiration—you 'crush the germ of their excellence.' In the aggregate, men will be willing to do nothing unless their own satisfaction be involved in the issue. And this it is which gives to vanity its energizing power, its operative activity in the human mind; for no hope of compensation is so flattering as that hope which springs up of recognition, of appreciation, of substantial honors and rewards from the lap of fame. Thus, as Lacon has it, 'Self-love, in a well-regulated heart, becomes, as it were, the steward of the household.'"

"THE GALAXY."

The contents of the January number of the *Galaxy* are as follows:—

"Susan Fielding," by Mrs. Edwards, chapters xl to end, with an illustration; "My Light-houses," by H. H.; "Science and Orthodoxy in England," by Justin McCarthy; "Ten Years in Rome;" "The Old Admiral," by Edmund Clarence Stedman; "Put Yourself in his Place," by Charles Reade, chapters xxviii and xxix, with an illustration; "Brother of All, with Generous Hand," by Walt Whitman; "Story of the Powder-boat;" "In the Valley of the Shadow," by Albert S. Evans; "A Child's First Sight of Snow," by Sarah M. B. Piatt; "A Monument of Trade," by Edward Crapsey; "The Pest of the Period," a chapter of the Morals and Manners of Journalism, by Richard Grant White; "The Mullein that Grows by Sudbury Wood," by T. W. Parsons; "Poisoned Air," by John C. Draper, M. D.; "The Galaxy Miscellany;" "Drift Wood," by Philip Quilibet; "Literature and Art;" "Nebulæ," by the editor.

From the anonymous "Story of the Powder Boat" we quote the following paragraphs with regard to the conception and execution of the famous plan for blowing Fort Fisher sky-high, which was one of the little failures of the war, the responsibility of which the officers of the army and navy have never yet been able to settle between them:—

While preparations were making, in 1864, for the attack on Fort Fisher, it occurred to General Butler that if a large quantity of powder could be confined in the form of a huge torpedo, and exploded close to the works, the effect of that explosion would be the destruction of the fort and garrison and even of the neighboring towns. The idea was suggested by the results of two very recent explosions; the one at Erith, in England, the other at City Point, on the James, in the close vicinity of the General's own headquarters. In October, 1864, on the south bank of the Thames, near Woolwich, two powder-magazines and two barges loaded with powder exploded, killing and wounding a number of persons. There were 840 barrels of powder in the two magazines, and 200 barrels in the barges. The latter were moored at the wharves. The total quantity of powder exploded was, therefore, about 104,000 pounds, or about 46 tons. The two magazines were 135 feet from each other, on the edge of the river, immediately behind the dike. The barges were alongside the wharves, one of which extended 120 and the other 122 feet into the river. Within a few yards of the magazines were three cottages, occupied by the workmen. The magazines and cottages were the only buildings within a mile of the disaster. There were three distinct explosions; the first on board the barges, which tore asunder the large magazine, and so caused the smaller one to explode. Of these magazines not one stone remained upon another. The barges were split into fragments and hurled into the air. The embankment was destroyed, and so were the cottages of the workmen. No damage, other than the breakage of glass and windows, was done outside of the tract of twenty acres on which these buildings were situated. The shock was, however, felt more or less throughout London, distant, at the nearest point, about fifteen miles; and some of the statements sworn to before the coroner's jury make the distance at which the shock was felt as great as forty or fifty miles. A magazine a quarter of a mile from those blown up was uninjured, although a piece of iron was thrown through the roof, and the workmen inside of the magazine were prostrated by the explosion. Another magazine lay at a distance of a quarter of a mile from this one, and a Government magazine one mile, and neither received injury. The explosion at City Point took place on board an ordnance barge, moored alongside the wharf at that place. She contained about eight tons of ammunition, a part of it in boxes. A similar boat was moored to her off-shore side. The wharf was built on piles, and had upon it a wooden store-house of one story.

About three hundred feet of the wharf was destroyed, and the store-house was blown down. Yet, although a small boat with several men in it, which was alongside the outer barge, was capsized, none of the men were injured. A loaded railroad train was on the track on the opposite side of the wharf, and the engineer was on his engine, but nothing there was injured. Across the railroad, about one hundred and sixty-five yards from the exploded barge, were some light wooden buildings, sutler's tents, etc. All of these were blown down, or so much injured as to require to be torn down. Several persons were killed in and around these buildings; and fragments of the boat sufficiently large and having a velocity sufficient to kill a man were thrown to a distance of five hundred yards. Those persons who were killed were not killed by the explosion, but by the projectiles which were thrown about by its force.

But, though cited by General Delafield as proofs of the insufficiency of the explosive force of powder in large masses to destroy heavy structures at a distance from the explosion, the foregoing facts seemed to General Butler to justify his reliance on the effects of the plan proposed by him. He believed that by it the forts at Federal Point might be destroyed, and the capture of Wilmington, or at least of the two entrances to Cape Fear river, rendered an easy task. In November he communicated this idea to Admiral Porter, then in command of the North Atlantic Squadron. That distinguished officer, with his usual promptitude, threw himself heart and soul into the affair. He did not anticipate results as terrible as those looked for by General Butler. He more nearly agreed with General Delafield. But it was, said the Admiral, "an experiment worth trying." If its results should prove as great as were anticipated, it would revolutionize operations against harbor defenses. The fate of war would thereafter "depend upon which of the combatants possessed the greatest amount of powder."

Casting about him for the best means to prosecute the enterprise, the Admiral selected from his fleet an old war-worn propeller of about 250 tons, which had long been employed in the sounds of North Carolina. She was called the Louisiana, and was in many respects admirably suited for her part in the enterprise. She was flat-bottomed, and drew only five or six feet of water. She had done good service in the shallow waters where she had hitherto been employed, but was fast becoming worthless, and could be better spared than a better vessel. It was, too, a fitting end for the old war-worn steamer that she should go from the ranks of the fleet not into the degrading servitude of some speculating contractor, as an old race-horse ends his days in a cart; nor even into the dull but honorable retirement of a navy yard hulk; but into the very forefront of the battle, and there gloriously expire in one brilliant flash—slaying, like Samson of old, more at her death than she had done during her whole lifetime.

The Louisiana was accordingly ordered to report at Hampton Roads; and, on the evening of the 30th of November, she arrived in that harbor from Newbern. She was a slow coach, her best speed being about six knots in smooth water. During the trip from Hatteras Inlet to Cape Henry, she was with much ado kept off the beach, the wind drawing partially on it. On her arrival she was immediately ordered to Norfolk, where her officers and crew were transferred to other vessels, and gangs of workmen at once commenced transforming the man-of-war into a torpedo. Her guns and masts were removed, and her stores, ammunition, and provisions taken out; a house was built on her upper deck, extending forward from her smoke-stack (which was just forward of the officers' quarters) almost to her bow, being seventy feet in length. A false smoke-stack, made of hoops and canvas, was placed forward of the real one; the deck-house was covered with canvas, painted to prevent leakage; painted canvas screens closed in the sides and side-lights; and she was then whitewashed all over. Thus, when turned over by the navy-yard authorities to the ordnance officers, she was as fair an imitation of a blockade-runner as could be desired, and one not easily detected at night.

And now came the great question while these preparations were making—who should *execute* this plan, so easy of conception, but so difficult to carry to success? For obvious reasons, the selection of a commander for the expedition devolved upon Admiral Porter. Having but lately assumed command of the squadron, and being consequently not familiar with all his officers, he first issued a general order calling for volunteers for a hazardous duty, stating that the chances were "death, or glory, honor and promotion." He was deluged with applications. Although the nature of the service for which they were required was entirely unknown, volunteers, from commodores to masters'-mates, registered their names as candidates for the chance of getting killed. The feeling that the Admiral's brilliant feats in the West had inspired in the hearts of all, and the natural fancy of sailors for anything that was at the same time hazardous and mysterious, made the list a large one. From among so great a number with equal claims, men already famous at Fort Royal, New Orleans, Charleston, or Mobile, how was it possible to select?

As has been said, while the crude conception of the plan was General Butler's, and while the preparation of the explosive power was the work of the Ordnance Department, the execution devolved upon the Admiral. He had many brave men in his command: how many had he, who with great bravery combined judgment, and with courage coolness; who would not risk and ruin all for the sake of a dashing attempt; who would intelligently and fearlessly carry out not only the letter but the spirit of their instructions? Many who fulfilled these conditions, yet from their age and rank in the service and their positions in the fleet, could not be spared. The Admiral's attention soon fixed itself firmly upon an officer who, for brilliant and judicious conception, and cool and daring execution, had made his name famous among his comrades, and had gained flattering encomiums from a department never too ready to praise. This man was Commander Alexander C. Rhind, of New York, at this time commanding a double-ender, the Agawam.

Notwithstanding the care with which the secret of the powder-boat had been kept, some "leaky vessel" had allowed it to escape. The whole affair was known at Beaufort before the arrival there of the fleet. It had been received from Newbern, between which place and Wilmington illicit communication was kept up in spite of all efforts to prevent it. In view, therefore, of the great probability that the whole affair was known to the Rebels, it was necessary that measures should be adopted by the powder party to defeat any attempt to prevent the consummation of the enterprise.

The following improved plan of operations was accordingly adopted, and on the morning of the 20th December was submitted to the Admiral:—

I. The Louisiana was to be taken in on the first favorable night. A suitable night was considered to be one with a hazy atmosphere and a light wind on shore.

II. The Wilderness was to tow, being assisted by the steam power of the powder-boat.

III. The course should be W. by S. ½ S., for Fort Fisher light.

IV. On her arrival at the proper point the Wilderness was to signal the Louisiana by flashing a green light three times, and immediately casting off the tow-line. The Louisiana was then to steam ahead to her own position and let go an anchor, stoppered at thirty fathoms.

V. The proper position for the separation of the two vessels was to be decided by Lamson, Bradford, and Bowen on the Wilderness. On their concurrent opinions, the light was to be shown.

VI. The proper position of the Louisiana was to be about one hundred yards inshore of the Wilderness, if the depth of water would allow her to get thus far. She was expected to swing with her bow off shore—a very desirable result—and to obtain which the wind must be light from the northeast.

VII. After anchoring the Louisiana, fires were to be at once hauled, and Rhind and Preston were, personally, to start the clocks, and light the chandelier slow-match, and finally the fire.

VIII. All having been completed, the cable-stopper was to be cut, and the party were to leave the vessel in regular naval order, that is, juniors first. They were to warp themselves alongside of the Wilderness by a line attached to that vessel, one end of which was kept in the boat. The cable-stopper having been cut would allow the vessel to drift slowly in towards the shore to the extreme length of her cable (ninety fathoms), which it was expected would undoubtedly put her aground close to the beach.

The warp line was to be used to avoid the noise which sometimes unavoidably happens in handling oars; and also as being more convenient in the crowded state of the boat.

IX. In case the enemy attempted to board, the Wilderness was to attack at once with grape and canister. To the arrangements for that purpose, and the management of his vessel while towing, Acting Master Arey was to give all his attention.

X. Should the fort open and the Wilderness be disabled, and should all efforts to drive off the boarders fail, and the capture of the vessel become inevitable—the final measures should be adopted. Mr. Preston being, in view of this contingency, stationed in the lower-room, was, upon signal from Captain Rhind, to blow up the Louisiana to insure the success of the enterprise. This was to be done, to use Preston's own words, by "sticking a lighted candle into the nearest open bag."

XI. The signal for the self-destruction of the party was to be three distinct and measured raps on the deck, to be given by Captain Rhind.

The Admiral cordially approved of the above plan of operations, with the exception of the tenth and eleventh articles. But being told that these had been adopted by the unanimous vote of the party, he reluctantly assented to them all.

The gale continued to blow with great fury until the afternoon of the 22d. On its first appearance, the transports with the troops, and General Butler in his flagship, got under way and went to Beaufort, from which place they did not return until the 24th. The Admiral, however, determined to ride it out, and did so successfully; but the position of the party on the Louisiana was unpleasant in the extreme. She wallowed and rolled, and dragged the Wilderness almost down to the fleet, although Captain Arey let go all the anchors he had. She finally cast off from the Wilderness, and was taken in tow by the Nansemond, during the remainder of the gale.

After the gale ceased the sea went down rapidly, and the night of the 23d was clear and fine. The weather was quite cold, and the wind light from N. N. W. This was a very unfavorable wind, as the vessel would probably tail off shore when anchored. However, the Admiral did not deem that objection of sufficient importance; and, besides, it was thought that, the wind being so light, she might swing to the flood tide, which would carry her directly towards the beach; so, as he had determined to attack on the 24th, and had already sent word to General Butler, he ordered Commander Rhind to proceed in at once, and blow up the vessel.

Accordingly, the Wilderness once more took the tow-line, and the Kansas again took her position as a stern range. At a quarter before eleven the two vessels passed the Kansas and stood in shore W. by S. ½ S., running slowly. At twenty minutes before twelve, fifty-five minutes after leaving the Kansas, the Wilderness was in two and a half fathoms of water, with the beach and the embrasures of Fort Fisher plainly discernible. The signal was now made, and the Louisiana steamed in unaided to her station. Slowly but steadily she approached the beach; and to the spectators on the Wilderness she seemed almost on shore before she anchored. Arey had to veer out nearly two hundred fathoms of line to the boat astern of her before she brought up. Then all was quiet.

Those were solemn moments. Lamson and his brother officers stood aft on the hurricane deck, watching with eagerness the dim outline visible in shore of them. Arey's faculties were absorbed in attention to his guns, which, cast loose and ready for action, opened their brazen mouths ready to belch forth grape and shrapnel. One officer stood by the warp, watching for the welcome strain upon it. Suddenly a broad glare of light shot upward; and in an instant the powder-boat was plainly visible, as if by moonlight! It was a moment like that which comes to drowning men before they sink for the last time. For to every one on board the Wilderness, the one thought occurred—"The fire has gotten away from them!" The next instant, destruction, annihilation was expected.

"Pooh!" said Lamson, when half a minute had gone by without any explosion; "they are only hauling fires, and the light shines through the canvas of the false smoke-stack!"

What closed the eyes of the sentries on the beach and the garrison in the fort puzzled every one. The Rebel newspapers which gave an account of the explosion explained this. The Louisiana was seen, but was thought to be a gunboat which had gotten aground, and had been abandoned and set on fire. It was impossible for them, in the obscurity of the night, to judge of her distance from the beach; and as several of our small tugs had at times during the history of the blockade been abandoned and blown up from the glare the Louisiana attracted no particular attention.

Soon the light was extinguished, and all was dark again. The night had become thick, and the Louisiana was scarcely discernible from the deck of the Wilderness.

Twenty minutes passed. The sentries still continued their walks on beach and parapet, and their challenges were occasionally heard. At length Arey announced, "They are coming," and soon the boat and her crew were under the quarter. "All right," was the word from Rhind, as he came on deck; and although orders were to cast loose the boat and let her go, he coolly remarked that she "was too good a boat for the Rebels to have," and ordered her hoisted up. This being done, "Four bells!" was the word to the engineer, who had been bottling up his steam, and the Wilderness darted away to the eastward at a speed of fifteen miles an hour.

In obedience to the Admiral's instructions, rockets were now thrown with great rapidity to notify him that the powder-boat had been duly placed, and arrangements made to explode her. This done, the party joined in congratulations on the success of the affair thus far, and hopes that the results would equal general expectation.

According to Commander Rhind's estimate, the Louisiana had been anchored within three hundred yards of the beach. It was hoped that, the wind being light, she would swing to the flood tide, with her stern towards the shore. But she swung head to wind; so that she had to be securely anchored with two anchors and short scope of chain, just sufficient to hold her firmly.

The clocks had been set at ten minutes to twelve, to run an hour and a half; and the candles of the chandelier had been cut to burn an hour and three-quarters. The Wilderness hove to at ten minutes to one on the morning of the 24th, and awaited the explosion. The clocks should have exploded the powder at twenty minutes past one, and the chandelier at twenty-five minutes before two. But it was not until twenty minutes to two that the explosion took place; and by that time the after part of the vessel was wrapped in flames.

At that moment (1:40 A. M.) a huge column of fire rushed straight upward, four loud explosions followed at intervals of about half a second, and all was darkness.

Rhind turned to his officers and quietly remarked, "There's a fizzle!" and went below. In fact, he had feared all along that the arrangements for securing instantaneous explosion would fail, as there were no fuses laid in the great mass of the powder under the deck. As these arrangements, however, had been made by the ordnance officers, he did not attempt, on his own responsibility, to alter them, but gave his whole attention to carrying out the directions he had received, with the utmost carefulness.

When day broke, the Wilderness steamed out to the flag-ship, on board of which they were most heartily welcomed as men risen from the dead. Indeed, the Admiral informed Commander Rhind that, when they had parted the previous evening, he had never expected to see any of the party again in life.

It is almost unnecessary to state here, what has been for a long time so well known to the public, that the explosion failed to damage the works. It was felt heavily at Wilmington, and distinctly at Beaufort; the former about thirteen miles from the forts, the latter about seventy. A Rebel officer and a number of his men, who were lying on the ground about two and a half miles from the fort, declared that "the explosion jumped them about like-pop-corn." But, on the other hand, a number of wooden buildings on the point, about a mile and a half from the place where the powder-vessel was blown up, were not even injured.

It has been the custom to refer to this affair as "the failure of the attempt to blow up Fort Fisher." But it is hoped that the readers of this article will carefully discriminate between the failure to obtain certain expected results, and the failure of the expedition. The expedition did not fail; the attempt to blow up the forts did. The powder-vessel was placed and exploded according to orders; and the failure consisted entirely in the effects of the explosion not fulfilling the sanguine expectations of the projectors.

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THE CATHEDRAL.

We make the following quotation from Mr. ames Russell Lowell's new poem entitled "The athedral," just published by Field's, Osgood Co.:—

—Here was sense of undefined regret,
reparable loss, uncertain what:
as all this grandeur but anachronism—
shell divorced of its informing life,
here the priest housed him like a hermit-crab,
n alien to that faith of elder days
hat gathered round it this fair shape of stone?
old religion but a spectre now,
aunting the solitude of darkened minds,
locked out of memory by the sceptic day?
ay, did Faith build this wonder? or did Fear,
hat makes a fetish and misnames it God
Blockish or metaphysic, matters not),
ontrive this coop to shut its tyrant in,
ppeased with playthings, that he might not harm?
turned and saw a beldame on her knees;
ith eyes astray, she told mechanic beads
efore some shrine of saintly womanhood,
ribed intercessor with the far-off judge,—
uch my first thought, by kindlier soon rebuked,
leading for whatsoever touches life
With upward impulse: be He nowhere else,
od is in all that liberates and lifts:
n all that humbles, sweetens, and consoles.

* * * * * *

is irrecoverable, that ancient faith,
omely and wholesome, suited to the time,
With rod or candy for child-minded men:
o theologic tube, with lens on lens
f syllogism transparent, brings it near,—
t best resolving some new nebula,
nd blurring some fixed star of hope to mist.
cience was Faith once; Faith were Science now.
Would she but lay her bow and arrrows by
nd arm her with the weapons of the time.
othing that keeps thought out is safe from thought,
or there's no virgin-fort but self-respect,
nd Truth defensive hath lost hold on God.
hall we treat Him as if He were a child
hat knew not His own purpose? nor dare trust
he Rock of Ages to their chemic tests,
est some day the all-sustaining base divine
hould fail from under us, dissolve in gas?

* * * * * *

ile who hopes with prophets to be snatched
y virtue in their mantles left below;
hall the soul live on other men's report,
herself a pleasing fable of herself?
an cannot be God's outlaw if he would.
his life were brutish did we not sometimes
ave intimation clear of wider scope,
ints of occasion infinite, to keep
he soul alert with noble discontent
nd upward yearnings of unstilled desire;
fruitless, except we now and then divined
mystery of Purpose, gleaming through
he secular confusions of the world,
Whose will we darkly accomplish, doing ours.
o man can think nor in himself perceive,
ometimes at waking, in the street sometimes,
r on the hill-side, always unforewarned,
grace of being, finer than himself,
hat beckons and is gone, a larger life.

* * * * * *

Who that hath known these visitations fleet
Would strive to make them trite and ritual?
that still pray at morning and at eve,
oving those roots that feed us from the past,
nd prizing more than Plato things I learned
t that best academe, a mother's knee,
hrice in my life perhaps have truly prayed,
hrice, stirred below my conscious self, have felt
hat perfect disenthralment which is God;
or know I which to hold worst enemy—
Him who on speculation's windy waste
Would turn me loose, stript of the raiment warm
y faith contrived against our nakedness,
Or him who, cruel-kind, would fain obscure,
With painted saints and paraphrase of God,
he soul's east window of Divine surprise.
Where others worship, I but look and long;
or, though not recreant to my fathers' faith,
ts forms to me are weariness, and most
hat drony vacuum of compulsory prayer,
ill pumping phrases for the ineffable,
Though all the valves of memory gasp and wheeze.
Words that have drawn trancendent meanings up
From the best passion of all bygone time,
teeped through with tears of triumph and remorse,
weet with all sainthood, cleansed in martyr-fires.
an they, so consecrate and so inspired,
y repetition wane to vexing wind?
las! we cannot draw habitual breath
n the thin air of life's supremer heights,
We cannot make each meal a sacrament,
Nor with our tailors be immortal souls.
We men, too conscious of earth's comedy,
Who see two sides, with our posed selves debate,
And only on great days can be sublime!
Let us be thankful when, as I do here,
We can read Bethel on a pile of stones,
And, seeing where God has been, trust in Him."

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

Mr. Greeley and Mr. Reed.

As soon as it became evident that the Richardson-McFarland scandal is about to die out, something occurs to throw in another pinch of piquancy. If Messrs. Beecher, Frothingham, and Greeley had only imitated Schuyler Colfax and remained exasperatingly silent, the interviewers generally would have had no new perspective, and the sensation newspapers would gradually have loosed their hold. Mr. Greeley, however, has seen fit not only to make some very inexpedient confessions to the reporter who called upon him, and who, he knew, paid the visit for the express purpose of phonographically reporting him, but he also stooped to the still greater folly of interlarding those confessions with profane expletives, and of subsequently denying the correctness of Mr. Reed's report. So difficult is it to persuade people who only know Mr. Greeley by reputation that he is in the habit of using oaths, that nine out of ten Philadelphians will be ready to credit the white-coated philosopher's denial. Deny it as he may, however, the simple fact remains, however, that few men living betray less reverence in conversation than he does, and are at the same time in the receipt of more. He knows when and where to plant a good oath, and when he grows indignant his conversation is as full of dams as the most mill-lined river in existence. To clinch the matter, however, Mr. Isaac G. Reed has gone to Jefferson Market Police Court, and there before Justice Dodge, in the presence of witnesses, taken oath as to the minute truthfulness of his report, especially in regard to the points most strenuously denied by Mr. Greeley. Where will the end be, I wonder? Did ever one unhappy disaster ever produce such a series of spectacles, at once sad and amusing, as those presented by the wrigglings of the New York triumvirate, Greeley, Beecher, and Frothingham? Of course it is easy to see that the pertinacity of the *Sun*—in which Mr. Reed's counter-contradictions have been published—is due to its hatred of Mr. Greeley. It is amusing to hear the breakfast-table comments upon Mr. Dana and his conduct, by people who know but little of the ins and outs of newspaper life, and who criticize in amateurist fashion.

"I believe that man Dana has sold himself, body and soul, to the devil?" says one man, a Wall street broker, who believes that Richardson was all right, and "by Jove I'd have done the same myself."

"I believe Mr. Dana is one of the pioneers of the nation's purity," exclaims a cotton merchant. "He respects the sanctities of domestic life, and countenances no outrages upon public decency."

"Do you suppose *he* cares a tinker's curse about the right and wrong of the matter?" a third puts in, a young man evidently on his way to the bad. "He wants to sell his paper. That's all he wants. Such a fraud as that ought to be kicked to death by lame spiders."

Indifferent to these opinions, but *not* indifferent to the fact of an opinion existing, and of himself and his paper being continually talked about. Meanwhile I might mention that one of the chief sources of the brightness of his sheet is his having secured as night editor a gentleman named Dr. Wood, who was formerly city editor of the *Tribune*, besides superintending on Saturday the local department of the *Sunday Mercury*. Dr. Wood's central idea concerning that department is that the city editor should be omniscient, that he should have a reporter posted at every point in city and suburbs where anything occurs or is likely to occur, and that the entire economy of metropolitan life should be as completely subject to his touch as the keys of a piano are to the master of that instrument. This was the course he pursued on the *Mercury*, where he sometimes had between forty and fifty reporters placed under his command. He was so invaluable there that the *Sun* snapped him up, promising, if he would agree to come to them, to give him double the price offered him by the *Mercury*, whatever the offer might be. Accordingly, he bade farewell to Messrs. Whitney & Caldwell, and abandoned their bummerian headquarters for the snug arm-chairs and argand burners of their daily rival. Since he don't know me and I don't know him, I may escape all charge of having written him a paid puff.

Vanderbilt as a Paterfamilias.

If there is anything Commander Vanderbilt prides himself on it is his stern virtue—a virtue as enduring as the bronze which forms his monument and as unblushing as the suavity of Captain Albert De Groot, his favorite henchman. And if among all his virtues there is any single one upon which he particularly prides himself, it is his economy, which manifests itself in a rigid refusal to pay any bills which may have been run up without his sanction by any member of his family. It seems, however, as though, in a fit of good humor, he has lately settled a bill that a certain scion of his house ran up, and which had been quietly allowed to run on for years. Like many other people, the Commodore was in the habit of buying all his groceries at one place—a large grocery store kept by a Mr. Britton, who, to legitimate groceries, added the sale of liquors, cigars, fruit, etc. Once a month regularly the Commodore stepped in to settle up; back bills. Upon one occasion, he apparently noticed something wrong.

"Hallo!" he exclaimed, in his gruff way. "I never ordered these luxuries," and he ran his forefinger down a luxurious list, in which various wines and brandies vied with imported cigars and fruits.

"Oh yes, you did, Commodore," returned Mr. Britton. "Your son Corneel" (short for Cornelius) "was in here last week, and ordered 'em sent up."

"The —— he did! Then he did it on his own account, and he'll have to pay for them, for I won't pay that bill," saying which the railroad and steamboat magnate stalked off, and left Mr. Britton out of spirits and out of pocket.

Regularly every month for more years than it is necessary to compute, the grocer sent the bill up to the Commodore, who as regularly sent down a refusal. At length, one day, when Vanderbilt had been out driving, and passed everything on the road, he came in in great good humor, and found the grocer's son Aleck waiting with the inevitable bill.

"When does your father expect to get the money for this?" he asked.

"Oh! this has a year more to run before it is outlawed," answered Aleck, who never lost his temper. "There's time enough yet to stick on the compound interest, and put the lawyers to work at it."

"—— it! there's the money," exclaimed the Commodore. "But if you ever let Corneel have a pound of sugar without a written order from me, I'll see you all in ——."

Brevity is often the soul of profanity as well as wit. Commodore Vanderbilt paid the bill, but did not finish the sentence.

A $50,000 Law Suit.

Mr. Benjamin W. Hitchcock, the originator and successful publisher of Half-Dime Sheet-Music, has commenced an action against R. M. Dewitt, for an alleged infringement of his trade-mark, laying damages at $50,000. The courts have already awarded heavy damages in suits of this kind. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the Irish drama of *Patrice* will be repeated this evening.

To-morrow there be a children's matinee, when *The Poor Babes in the Wood; or, The Kind Fairy Birds* will be performed.

AT THE WALNUT this evening Miss Bateman will have a benefit, and will appear as "Mary Warner."

A matinee will be given to-morrow, when *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will be represented.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *The Overland Route* will be given for the last time this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Frank Brower will appear this evening as the "Virginia Mummy."

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of Ethiopian comicalities will be presented this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will exhibit some of their most remarkable magical experiments at the Assembly Buildings this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

CARL WOLFSOHN will give his second matinee of the season to-day at the foyer of the Academy of Music.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon.

MR. E. E. HULFISH, JR., will have a benefit at the Hall of the Wheatley Dramatic Association this evening. The comedicttas of *Turning the Tables; One Coat for Two Suits*, and *P. P., or the Man and the Tiger* will be performed.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—To-morrow afternoon Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu will deliver his last of the "Young Folks" series. The subject will be "Lost in the Jungle," and Mr. Du Chaillu will give some interesting reminiscences of his African adventures.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AND
Drawing Materials
Of all kinds.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
9 22wfmtf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM CHRISTIE, DECEASED.
Letters of Administration d. b. n. c. t. a. upon the estate of the above-named decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to make known the same without delay, to
HENRY WRIGHT,
No. 1615 GIRARD Avenue;
Or to his Attorney,
SAMUEL C. PERKINS,
No. 627 WALNUT Street.
12 10 f6t

FINANCIAL.

COUPONS
OF
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
Central Pacific Railroad Co.,
U. S. 5-20s and 1881s,
DUE JANUARY 1, 1870, BOUGHT.
GOLD BOUGHT.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11§ PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Co., of Virginia.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

These Bonds are secured by a First and Only Mortgage on the entire real estate, road, personal property, franchise, and rolling stock of the Company, given to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, Trustees.

The road is 62 miles in length, connecting Fredericksburg with Charlottesville by way of Orange Court House, passing through a section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, while, as part of the great through lines to the Southwest and West, the safety and security of the Company's Bonds are placed beyond question and doubt.

We offer a limited amount of these Bonds at 92½ and interest from November 1 in currency.

Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished on application to

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
SAMUEL WORK,
12 4 tf No. 25 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 10 1 3m

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc etc. 6 5 t12 31

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., | DREXEL, HARJES & Co.,
New York. | Paris. [3 1

REMOVAL.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
CORNER CARTER'S ALLEY,
1 3 tf Opposite Girard Bank.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
JANUARY COUPONS WANTED.
CITY WARRANTS
10 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26§

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 CENTS AND INTEREST.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 4 t12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.
Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12 23

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
302 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
No. 148 N. SECOND St., cor. of Quarry.
An assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and PLATED WARE constantly on hand, suitable for Holiday Gifts. 11 24 wfmlt3rp

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS,
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25§ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
PLATED GOODS
OF THE
FINEST QUALITY
AT THE LOWEST RATES,
AT
No. 804 CHESNUT ST., SECOND FLOOR,
BY
A. H. ROGERS.
We are daily receiving from our Factory, in Connecticut, the latest styles of Goods, of all patterns, from Rogers Brothers, and "Meriden Britannia Co.'s" manufactories.
Triple-Plated Silverware,
Suitable for
BRIDAL GIFTS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET, Second Floor.
11 20 1m A. H. ROGERS.

CARPETINGS, ETC.
NEW CARPETS.
AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 28 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 3 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Sts 11 4

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS! 15 12 6m§ DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
SAILING ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT NOON.
On and after December 15, the rates will be 25 cents per 100 lbs., 10 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option.
Advance charges cashed at office on pier.
Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc. etc. 2 28 §

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 1 P.M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 18, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Dec. 25, at 11 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1870, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$33
To London..... 105 | To London..... 40
To Paris..... 115 | To Paris..... 47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$32
Halifax..... 30 | Halifax..... 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.... 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.... 20
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MAUKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES than ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense in transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25§ No. 132 South Wharves.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with sheers, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 13 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street. [4 1

PLATE GLASS.
ROUGH PLATE GLASS FOR FLOORS,
1 INCH THICK.
ROUGH PLATE GLASS FOR SKYLIGHTS, ¾ AND ⅝ INCH THICK.
RIBBED GLASS FOR CONSERVATORIES AND GRAPERIES, ¾ and 3-16.
FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS FOR STORES AND DWELLINGS.
FRENCH AND GERMAN LOOKING-GLASS PLATES.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CRYSTAL SHEET GLASS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH WINDOW GLASS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE.
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS, ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.
For sale by
B. H. SHOEMAKER,
205, 207, 209, and 214 N. FOURTH St.,
11 19 fmwlm PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.
Sale at Eleventh and Spruce streets.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, PIANO, CURTAINS, SILVER, BRONZES, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, CHANDELIERS, VELVET CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock, at the northwest corner of Eleventh and Spruce streets, by catalogue, comprising suit rosewood drawing room furniture, green satin; buhl cabinets and tables; French plate mirrors; satin curtains; elegant carved rosewood cabinet piano; Rea bronzes; fine marble statue, "Ariadne;" fine painting, "Burrow of Rabbits," silver plate; china; elegant carved oak antique hall and dining-room furniture; buffet; extension table; chairs; lounges; suit elegant rosewood chamber furniture; wardrobes, mirror doors; fine spring and hair mattresses; velvet carpets; elegant glass chandeliers, etc.
Also, fine guns, 4 buffalo robes, etc. [12 16 3t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.
Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange:—
VINE STREET, No. 1623—Handsome Modern four-story brown-stone Residence, No. 1623 Vine street. Has all the modern conveniences. Immediate possession.
TWENTY-SECOND AND WASHINGTON AVENUE, S. W. corner—Large and Valuable Coal Yard. Lot 96 feet by 130 feet.
SANSOM, No. 3250—Neat three story brown-stone Residence. Immediate possession.
PROSPEROUS ALLEY, Nos. 202, 204, and 208—Frame Dwellings.
GROUND RENT—$76 a year.
GROUND RENT—$48 a year.
CHESTER COUNTY, PA.—Valuable Farm, 116 acres; one mile from New London, post town.
PEREMPTORY SALE—To close an estate:—
Very Valuable Business Stand—Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, S. W. corner FIFTH and LOCUST Streets. Sale absolute.
Executors' Sale.
27 shares Reliance Ins. Co.
Pew 78 middle aisle Seventh Presbyterian Church.
For other Accounts.
15 shares Southwark National Bank.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
60 shares Northern Liberties Gas Co.
5 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co.
1 share Phil'a Southern Mail Steamship Co.
43 shares Bank of Northern Liberties.
200 shares Amygdaloid Mining Co.
21,526 shares East Sandy and Hall's Run Petroleum.
15 shares Phil'a and Carupano Sulphur Mining Co.
$1000 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds Warren and Franklin R. R.
$1000 South Mountain Iron Co. 7 per cent.
$2000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad. 12 17 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.
LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 14 5t
ALSO, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES,
Sale of the lease, good-will, and fixtures, of store No. 305 Market street.
Also, a large-size fire-proof. 12 16 3t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 15 3t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 17 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 502 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.
AMERICAN ARTISTS' LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,
Dec 17, 18, and 19,
At the auction rooms, No. 502 Chesnut street, a large and valuable collection of Modern Oil Paintings. Among the artists represented are Paul Ritter, George Y. Hartwick, Hart, Coates, Stonefield, Lotichious, Van Ney, and others equally celebrated.
The Pictures are all mounted in elegant gold-gilt frames. The collection will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., and on the days of sale. 12 8 19t

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.
At the Philadelphia Exchange, Third and Walnut streets, on Monday, December 20, at 12 o'clock M.
Executor's Peremptory Sale—Estate of Ann Murphy, deceased—STORE and DWELLING, S. E. corner of Ridge road and Green street.
DWELLING, No. 519 Chippewa street, south of Lombard, west of Twenty-sixth street. [12 7 5t

MASON & CO.'S NINTH SALE OF A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF COINS, Pattern Pieces, Medals, Continental Money, etc.
On Tuesday Afternoon,
Dec. 21, at 2½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, 625 lots very valuable Coins. Included will be found:—United States silver dollars of 1804 and 1839; cents, 1842, 1851, and 1856; proofs United States cents of 1791, 1799, 1804, and 1857; very rare and fine Carolina Elephant cent, 1694; Chalmers' Annapolis three pence, 1783; United States proof sets of silver; pattern pieces; United States medals; political medals; rare Continental and Colonial paper money; rare relics; minerals, etc.
May be seen on the day of sale. 12 13 7t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 506 MARKET Street.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,
On Monday Morning,
Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of ladies', misses', and children's city-made goods, to which we invite the attention of the trade. 12 16 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
Sale at No. 2424 Brown street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.
On Saturday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 2424 Brown street, will be sold, the Furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising walnut hair-cloth parlor furniture; ingrain carpets; marble top tables; walnut and cottage chamber furniture; beds and mattresses; dining-room and kitchen furniture, stoves, etc. 12 16 3t

SALE OF REAL INDIA SHAWLS.
On Monday, Dec. 20,
At 12 o'clock, at the Auction Store, will be sold, an invoice of real India square shawls, with open and filled centres. 12 17 3t

FLORENCE FITZPATRICK, AUCTIONEER, No. 527 CHESNUT Street, opposite the State House.
GREAT SALE OF HOLIDAY GOODS.
On Monday,
20th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, at the store, No. 527 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, in lots to suit dealers and others, a stock of over $50,000 worth of useful and fancy goods, suitable for holiday presents, viz.:—Family and photographic Bibles, albums, picture frames, work-boxes, fancy baskets, writing-desks, staple and fancy stationery, clocks, watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, fine table and pocket cutlery, hosiery, notions, foreign sea-shells, and an immense variety of useful and fancy goods.
Consignments solicited. Liberal cash advances on consignments. 12 17 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.
On Monday, Dec. 20,
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, GERMANTOWN GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, A STOCK OF GOODS, ETC. 12 17 3t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
CASH AUCTION HOUSE. [11 24 §
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the corporators of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind was held at the institution yesterday afternoon, Race street, near Twenty-first, when the report of the Board of Managers was presented, and referred to the new Board elected for the coming year. From the annual reports of the Board and Principal the following facts were gathered:—Pupils remaining in the institution December 1, 1868, 179; discharged or left during the year, 27; deaths at home, 2; received during the year, 31.

—A lady on returning from a shopping tour yesterday found, by weighing, that her skirt had actually gathered up four pounds of mud. She prayed for the street contractors.

—Interested parties declare that the "cholera" has even entered the eggs. Whether this is eggsactly Gospel or not we cannot say.

—The Councils should abolish the office of "night watchman" on our bridges, since the police have them in charge.

—The old-fashioned brick pavements are a nuisance. Who is to make the first move towards their abolishment?

—The reporters are to have a banquet. Hewlings, of the American, is the "to be" caterer.

—Charlotte Cushman denies the statement that he is a believer in "free love" doctrine.

—Americans struggled seven long years for freedom—take heart, ye oppressed.

—Congress says the Delaware shall be bridged; yes, but where, how soon, etc.?

—Temperance meeting at Fifth and Buttonwood streets this evening.

—Mayor Fox may well ejaculate, "Preserve me from my friends."

—An Eighth street firm advertises "none but *Ladies* in attendance."

—That "enlind gemmen" will steal our courts daily certify.

—Philadelphia lays claim to the championship for dirty streets.

—Five dollars fine for driving through a funeral procession.

—Smith made another fling at the Fire Department yesterday.

—Coupes are daily becoming more fashionable.

—The Smith Islanders want to be Capitolized.

—Kamerly is an experienced parliamentarian.

—The Hibernian Society meets to-night.

—Barlow makes a fair presiding officer.

—Spiritualism is rapidly progressing.

—A certain Fish should be salted.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.—This institution is sadly in need of funds, and an earnest appeal, which it is to be hoped will be speedily and munificently responded to, has been made to the public by the Board of Managers thereof.

The want of a German Hospital has been long sadly felt in this city, and now since the desired boon has assumed shape, it should not be allowed to retrograde into uselessness simply for the lack of a few dollars.

The present old building is quite unfit for the desired purpose, and cannot be used successfully for hospital purposes for a much longer time, and it becomes therefore a necessity to commence the collecting of a fund for the purpose of a new building.

The Hospital is located at Twentieth and Norris streets, the northwestern part of the city; and with proper support will occupy in that locality the same noble position as the Episcopal Hospital in the northeastern and the Pennsylvania in the southern part of the city.

There seems to be prevalent an opinion that, as this is styled a German Hospital, Germans alone should contribute to its support, but all this is wrong. It is an institution worthy of the support of all, for it is open to all, and no exception is made as to color, creed, or country. The only qualification necessary for admittance is, excepting in the case of accidents, that the patients shall be residents of the city of Philadelphia, or immigrants who have not acquired a permanent residence; and they shall be either such as pay board, or the poor, who shall be treated gratuitously. One-tenth of the beds of the Hospital are reserved for poor patients, and a distinct ward is designated for colored persons.

OVERCOATS.—The chap whose particular line of business is to take unto himself all overcoats that he may find hanging on racks or entry pegs, has transferred his base of operations from Franklin street to the western portion of the city. Last night he visited the residence of Mrs. Foster, No. 2129 Mount Vernon street, and after tugging at the bell-handle unsuccessfully for some moments, concluded that as the parlor window was open he would enter thereby. With a hop, skip, and a leap he cleared the sill, and stood within the precincts of the handsomely furnished apartment. Being somewhat exhausted, he reclined on a velvet padded sofa for a few moments, with the double purpose of resting and taking an inventory of the goods and chattels. This being accomplished, he softly stepped into the hallway, lest he might annoy the family, the members of which were partaking of their evening meal, and carefully removed two fine overcoats from a handsome walnut horn-tipped stand. After trying the garments on to make sure of the fit, he proceeded to the door, unlocked, opened it, and left, only forgetting, in his abstraction, to leave his card. The coats, unfortunately, did not belong to Mrs. Foster, but to a gentleman named F. F. Shattuck, who is anxiously inquiring this morning as to the place of residence of the wholesale dealer.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Kerr, committing magistrate at the Central Station, this afternoon, were arraigned Charles H. Jones, Mike O'Brien, James Haley and Augustus Bumkaker, all lads, on the charge of pilfering various articles from stores on North second street. A lot of stolen goods were found in their possession. The accused were held in $300 bail each for a future hearing.

Joseph Dougherty, who was caught in the store of Mr. Pennington, No. 529 Broad street, last midnight, attempting to steal, was committed to answer.

William Illinger was held in $1000 for a further hearing, on the charge of assault and battery upon Officer Hamilton, of the Second district force, and with threatening to kill.

DEATH OF DR. SAMUEL JACKSON.—This morning at 2 o'clock Dr. Samuel Jackson, residing at No. 1316 Pine street, died after an illness of two weeks, at the advanced age of eighty two years. He was born in Chester county and removed to Northumberland county, where he resided for some forty years, when he migrated to this city, where he soon established a large practice, which he prosecuted for some thirty years. He was well and favorably known in this community, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. His son, Frank Jackson, is now a Professor in the University of Pennsylvania. This is not the Dr. Jackson who has earned a world-wide reputation for his successful treatment of lung diseases.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Situated on Frankford creek is a cotton factory, owned and occupied as a manufacturing establishment by Richard Garsed. In the picker-room of this building, a fire yesterday originated amongst some cotton waste, and had it not been fortunately discovered in time, we should have this morning been called upon to chronicle another destructive conflagration." As it was, a few gallons of water, thrown upon it by some of the hands, soon quenched the flames, and all again was peace, except in the office of the insurance company out of whose funds are to come $200 to cover damages.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Pennsylvania Poultry Society will open at Horticultural Hall on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continue during the week, closing at 10 o'clock P. M., Saturday, the 25th. We are assured that the display will be unusually fine, including all the varieties of domestic and fancy fowls, pigeons, song birds, etc. The products of the poultry yard being articles o almost daily necessity with the public generally, therefore all are interested, and should give the exhibition a liberal patronage.

COMPANY G CADETS, PHILADELPHIA CITY GUARDS, will give a grand exhibition drill this evening at the Academy of Music. After the drill there will be recitations and music, and the entertainment will conclude with Lover's drama of *Rory O'More* by the Davenport Dramatic Association. This is a combination of attractions that ought to draw a full house.

A KEY.—Special Officer Roberts, of the Fifth district force, last night found, lying midst mud and rubbish on the pavement in front of the Academy of Music, a key to a combination lock which is attached to one of Marvin's make of fire-proof safes. The owner can obtain it by applying to the officer at the station-house.

MR. DU CHAILLU will give the third and last lecture of the Young Folks' Series to-morrow afternoon at the Academy of Music. He will appear at the close of the lecture in the identical costume worn by him in his travels. He will also describe the land of the dwarfs.

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.
Full information given free of charge. 30

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

Illicit Distilleries Destroyed—Railway Meeting at Saratoga—Death of an Ohio State Senator—Proceedings of Congress.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Destruction of Illicit Distilleries.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Commissioner Delano has information that the detachment of the 5th Cavalry on duty, under instructions of the Revenue Bureau, in Virginia, have been very successful in destroying a number of illicit distilleries near Jonesville and Cumberland Gap. A private belonging to the detachment, named John Boyle, was dangerously wounded in attempting to capture Daniel Litesal, the proprietor of an illicit still. A reward of $1000 will be offered for the arrest of Litesal.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendments a bill creating a land district in the Territory of Wyoming.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported with an amendment the bill to incorporate the Washington Homœopathic Medical Association.

Mr. Spencer introduced a bill to abolish the office of Naval Officer. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Schurz introduced a bill to prevent persons who have been officers in the Treasury Department from aiding in the prosecution of cases against the United States. Referred.

Mr. Howard introduced a joint resolution in relation to furnishing safes to the Collectors of Internal Revenue. Referred.

Mr. Pomeroy offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Postmaster-General to furnish copies of the communications with the French Government relative to securing a modification of postal arrangements.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the Senate took up his bill in relation to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries.

The bill was read, providing that whenever communication shall hereafter be established between the United States and any foreign country by means of telegraphic or magnetic lines or cables, the same shall be subject to the following conditions:—The Government of the United States to enjoy equal privileges with any foreign government in regard to the use and control of such cable, and at all times to be entitled to transmit by its own operator Government messages which shall take precedence of all others and be paid for at rates established by the Postmaster-General, unless otherwise agreed; all such lines to be kept open for transmission for daily publication of market reports and intelligence. All messages to be forwarded in order of receipt. Congress shall at all times have power to determine the rate to be charged, and establish such regulations as it may judge necessary. Before establishing any such line within the jurisdiction of the United States, a written acceptance of foregoing terms shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The second section declares that, subject to the foregoing stipulations, and subject to terms of such grants as have heretofore been made by Congress, the consent of Congress is hereby given to the laying and maintaining of magnetic lines or cables between the United States and foreign countries, subject, however, to any all rights of property and State jurisdiction, and provided that the privileges conferred by this act shall not be enjoyed by any persons or company whose line terminates in any foreign country which does not confer similar privileges upon companies incorporated by authority of the United States, or of any State of the Union. Mr. Sumner said, since the bill had been reported in February last a cable had been landed on our shores from France, and this rendered a modification of the bill necessary. He proposed an amendment to make the language of the bill applicable not only to future but to existing cables.

Mr. Thurman suggested that a legal question had been broached as to the right of a State to permit the landing of a cable without the permission of the General Government. He therefore moved to refer the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary.

FROM NEW YORK.

Railway Meeting at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Dec. 17.—A committee from the Oswego and Saratoga Railroad meeting left this morning. A reconnoisance having been ordered from Booneville to Fort Ann by way of the Sacandoga valley and Glenn's Falls, on the pledge of the Glenn's Falls delegation that they will raise money and pay the expense of the work.

The Government Gold Sale.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Secretary of the Treasury accepted all bids for gold, and premium fell to 120¾ again, rallying to 121¼. The excitement is intense, and there was a powerful combination to prevent the Government from selling, but Boutwell frustrated it.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Stocks excited. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 121¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 113⅞; do. 1864, do., 112½; do. 1865, do., 112⅝; do. do., new, 115; do. 1867, 115½; do. 1868, 115; 10-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, 55; Missouri sixes, 90; Canton Company, 50¾; Cumberland preferred, 25¾; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 88¾; Erie, 25¼; Reading, 100¼; Adams' Express, 60½; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 85¾; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 105; Fort Wayne, 88; Western Union Telegraph, 34.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Cotton firm; 500 bales sold; upland middling, 25½c. Flour dull and declining. Wheat firmer for winter, without decided change for spring. Corn firmer and scarce; old Western mixed, $1·12@1·15 for sound. Oats dull. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard dull; steam rendered, in tierces, 18¾@18¾c. Whisky dull and nominal; free Western at $1@1·01.

FROM THE WEST.

Death of a Politician.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 17.—The Hon. John Russell, ex-Secretary of State of Ohio, died at Urbana yesterday. Mr. Russell was a Republican member-elect to the Senate from the Tenth district, and his death leaves the Senate a tie.

A Lesson to Legislators.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 17.—The Illinois *Staats Zeitung* has served a notice on Common Council that it will apply to court for a mandamus to compel the Common Council to designate the *Staats Zeitung* for printing official proceedings in German. Another German paper, of smaller circulation, had been designated, though the law requires the proceedings to be printed in the paper of the largest circulation.

FROM THE STATE.

The Steamer Triumph.

CHESTER, Pa., Dec. 17.—The Haytien steamer Triumph, formerly the Rebel ram Atlanta, weighed anchor and left for the Breakwater at 10 o'clock this morning.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—Cotton quiet and steady at 25c. Flour dull and steady. Wheat active for prime to choice red at $1·35@1·40. White Corn 85@88c.; yellow, 85@90c. Oats, 54@58c. Rye, $1@1·05. Provisions weak; pork, $32@33; bacon, rib sides, 18½c.; clear do., 19½c.; shoulders, 15½c.; hams, 21c.; lard, 19c. Whisky firm at $1·01½@1·02 in wood and iron-bound barrels.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000	Leh Con l.55.	77	100 sh	Read R....c.	50⅛
$100	City 6s, N.d b.	99	100	do.....	50⅛
$100	do....d bill.	99	200	do....b5&l.	50⅛
$5000	Am Gold.....	121⅛	100	do.....b5.	50⅜
7	sh Penna R.....	54	500	do....rg&l.	50
11	sh Leh Val.....	53½	200	do.....ls.	50
100	sh Read. R..s60.	50⅛	300	do.....ls.49·94	
500	do.....	50⅜	100	do.....s5.49·94	
1000	do ..ls.b30	50·31	100	do.....49·94	
100	do ..s60.b0	1-16	300	do....ls.s5.49·94	
100	do.....s60.	50	400	do.....	49⅝
100	do...s5.50	1-16	400	do..s5&ls.	49⅝
100	do.....ls.	50	100	do.....	49¾
100	do.....b30.	50⅛	100	do.....b30.	50
100	do.....	50⅛	500	do.....b30.	50

SECOND BOARD.

$500	Le gold l.....	91⅛	16 sh	Penna RR..	54⅛
1 sh	Leh Val.....	53¾	14	do.....c.	54⅛
1	do.....	53⅜	200	St Nich Cl....ls.	8⅜

—Politics in Texas makes more additions to the language. The papers there talk of White Camellias, Black Camellias, and Burnt Cork. For example, the Galveston *Bulletin* says:—"To be a White Camelia, like Fulton, is bad enough; to be a very white one, as is Wheeler, is worse. But to be a very white one, smutted all over with the burnt cork of the Loyal League, is simply intolerable."

THE CHINESE.

The Real Views of the Democratic Governor of California—Chinese Testimony and Not Chinese Immigration.

The telegraph was correct in stating the other day that Governor Haight, in his biennial message to the Legislature of California, recommended that the State aid and facilitate immigration from Europe and the Eastern States, but it gave an erroneous impression by the additional statement that he said "the Legislature had power to prohibit Chinese immigration, but he was in favor of the removal of all barriers to the Chinese, not only as an act of justice to them, but as a matter of sound policy." Apparently a few words were dropped from the despatch in transmission, as Governor Haight's recommendation really referred to the admission of Chinese testimony in the courts, and not to the introduction of the Chinese into the State. The Sacramento *Union*, received last night, gives the message in full, and to show what Governor Haight really said we quote the following passage from it:—

The importance of facilitating immigretion from the Eastern States and Europe is felt by all who are interested in our material development. A moderate expenditure of money to establish agencies in New York and Baltimore and in Europe would probably be of service in directing immigrants to this coast, and securing additional means for their safe and speedy transit hither. Agents of this character could do much towards diffusing information as to the advantages offered by California, and making favorable arrangements with railway and steamship corporations. We need population—not of races inferior in natural traits, pagan in religion, ignorant of free institutions, and incapable of sharing in them without putting the very existence of those institutions in peril—but we need immigrants of kindred races, who will constitute a congenial element and locate themselves and their families permanently upon the soil; who can be admitted to an equal share in our political privileges, and respond to all the obligations imposed upon citizens under a republican government. One great need of California is a farming population from Germany and other European States, accustomed to the cultivation of the grape and other branches of agriculture, to which our climate and soil are so peculiarly adapted. * * * The people of the State have so often and so emphatically expressed their hostility to the importation of Chinese laborers that their representatives will doubtless leave no legitimate means untried to execute the popular will in this respect. It is of vital importance, also, that the infamous business of importing Chinese females by the hundred, for the vilest purposes, should be arrested at once by stringent measures. I do not propose to renew the discussion of the subject of Chinese immigration in an economic, moral, or political aspect, because it is needless to discuss a question in reference to which public sentiment here is so nearly unanimous. The Legislature have power, without doubt, to make such provisions as will secure the people of the State against the stream of filth and prostitution that has been pouring in from Asia for the past twelve months, and at the same time secure the working-people of the State against the importation of a class whose servile competition tends directly to cheapen and degrade labor. While, however, the people of this State are with much unanimity opposed to the importation of Chinese, both male and female, they are not disposed to countenance any ill-usage of Chinese, or of any other class within our borders. The exclusion of Mongolian testimony has been occasioned by the notorious fact that their testimony is so utterly unreliable as in many cases hardly to afford a basis for conjecture. Statements in direct conflict upon simple facts are constantly made by equal numbers upon opposite sides in criminal prosecutions against Chinese defendants (where their testimony is admitted), with no perceptible choice on their part between truth and falsehood. Notwithstanding, however, the embarrassment which juries must often feel to distinguish truth from falsehood in the testimony of this class of persons, the whole policy of our legislation is to admit all testimony which might constitute an element in arriving at the truth, leaving the jury to judge of the weight to which it is entitled. In pursuance of this, criminals have been allowed to testify in their own behalf, and experience has satisfied jurists of the wisdom of this innovation. In addition to this reason for admitting Chinese to testify, it is true that crimes not only against them, but against white persons, sometimes go unpunished for lack of testimony, which, fortified by corroborating circumstances, would suffice to insure conviction and punishment. My deliberate judgment is strongly in favor of the removal of all burriers to the testimony of any class or race, as a measure not simply of justice, but of sound policy.

GROCERIES, ETC.

DELICACIES

FOR

The Christmas Season,

AT THIS

LOWEST CASH PRICES

AT

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE'S,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

1t PHILADELPHIA.

Spanish Queen Olives,

Of the Finest Quality,

FOR SALE BY THE GALLON AT

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS,

12 15 wfm10trp PHILADELPHIA.

1809.

COUSTY'S FAST END GROCERY.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES, 40 cents per lb.
NEW RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON, ORANGE AND LEMON PEEL, PURE SPICES.
PIE PEACHES in large cans, at only 18 cents per can, warranted good, and of this year's growth.

OUR TABLE SHERRY,
$2·50 per gallon by cask, or $2·75 by five-gallon demijohn.
COOKING WINES AND BRANDIES. CIDER.

COUSTY'S EAST END GROCERY,
No. 118 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
11 15 mwf17trp BELOW CHESNUT.

PERSONS HAVING DEBTS DUE IN ANY part of the United States can have them easily adjusted and collected on application to the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street. 7

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Judge Strong to be Attorney-General—The Circuit Judges—Nomination of S. L. Withey, of Michigan—The Internal Revenue Service on the Pacific Demoralized.

Another Whisky Rebellion—Senator Scott and Mr. Moriarty.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Judge Strong Appointed Attorney-General.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The position Attorney-General has been formally tendered Judge Strong by the President, and he has signified his acceptance. It is understood that as soon as Judge Hoar's nomination to the Supreme Bench is confirmed, the name of Judge Strong will be sent in for Attorney-General. There is still much opposition to Hoar, and although he may be eventually confirmed, Senators who remember the manner in which he snubbed them last spring are disposed to let him wait awhile before confirming him.

Ben Brewster is here looking after the Attorney-Generalship, but he comes too late.

Judge Yeaman's Nomination Withdrawn.

The President to-day withdrew the nomination of George H. Yeaman for Circuit Judge, and nominated S. L. Withey, of Michigan, in his place. It is now thought that all the Circuit Judges will be confirmed.

Territorial Government for Alaska.

The House Committee on Territories had a meeting to-day, and heard an argument in favor of extending the Territorial Government over Alaska. The committee are not disposed to disturb the present arrangement of military government, as it is not thought it would pay to have all the machinery of the Territorial Government where there are so few people.

Abolition of Polygamy.

The committee also considered the propriety of abolishing polygamy in Utah, but no conclusion was reached.

Specie Payments.

The Banking and Currency Committee met and discussed several measures before them on specie payments and increase of the volume of currency. The cairman assigned to several members of the committee bills on this subject to be considered, and reported upon to the committee at a future meeting.

The French Cable Bill.

An effort was made in the Senate this morning to get up the French Cable bill, but it gave rise to opposition.

The Internal Revenue on the Pacific Coast.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Commissioner Delano has received a letter from Supervisor Fulton, recently assigned to California, stating that the internal revenue service on the Pacific coast is in a state of demoralization, and showing up some of the doings of guagers in California.

A New Whisky War.

Advices received to-day from the detachment of the 5th U. S. Cavalry, under Lieutenant Burns' operating against the illicit distilleries in Southwestern Virginia, says they are having a small war out there. In a skirmish a few days ago over a mountain still house, Private John Boyle was dangerously wounded, and Assessor Smith had a bullet pat through his hat, taking a lock of hair from his head.

Supervisor Tutton's Successor.

The statements published that Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, had recommended the appointment of Mr. Moriarty to supersede Supervisor Tutton, is erroneous. Senator Scott merely recommended Mr. Moriarty's appointment to some position in the Internal Revenue Bureau, as he believes him to be a very worthy man.

The American Ship Builders' Committee.

The committee of American ship builders who came here to appear before the Committee on Commerce, in relation to the decline in American ship building, yesterday, called and paid their respects to Secretary Robeson, and thanked him for the suggestion in his report towards the recuperation of American ship building interests and organizing an American line of ocean steamers. Mr. Robeson replied in a neat speech.

CONGRESS.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Senate.

Mr. Sumner said the question referred to by the Senator from Ohio, that of State rights, was an old customer in the Senate, but the authority of the General Government in this matter was implied in the constitutional direction to Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations.

Mr. Conkling said the amendment was a retroactive provision, making the bill universal in its character, and thereby these new conditions were imposed indiscriminately upon cables already authorized by Congress, as well as upon all others.

Mr. Sumner said that provision had been made to protect special privileges guaranteed under acts of Congress to certain cables.

FROM NEW YORK.

Examination of the Counterfeit Shover Kurtzman.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Otto Kurtzman, a cigar dealer in Hoboken, was brought before Commissioner Osborn to-day for examination on the charge of having sold counterfeit national bank notes to boys for fifty cents on the dollar. Two of the boys, named Bagg and Parker, were allowed to turn State's evidence, and their testimony was very clear, and was not shaken by cross-examination.

One of the Drawback Robbers in Custody.

William H. Wimster, who figured extensively in the drawback frauds, has been induced to return to this city from his Canadian tour. He put up at a hotel, where he was waited on by the United States Commissioner and Assistant District Attorney, who bailed him in $25,000, Mr. Robert Baugh giving the required bonds.

Death of an Editor.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHUA, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Charles H. Crowell dropped dead in the street last evening. He was well known as one of the editors of the Boston *Banner of Light*. He died of heart disease.

FROM EUROPE.

The Alabama Question.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Alabama question is again engaging the attention of the celebrated writer "Historicus." He publishes a long communication in the *Times* this morning, wherein he asserts that the European States refused to consider Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee pirates, for the same reason that France long before refused to so regard Benjamin Franklin. The analogy in the cases of Paul Jones and Admiral Semmes he thinks complete, and thence goes on to draw obvious inferences.

The London *Daily News*, in an article to-day on Canadian matters, says:—"The English settled colonial policy is a marriage of affection, if possible; and that failing, one of convenience. No cabinet or conference will again propose one of force."

The Suez Canal.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The rumor that the Suez Canal would be closed in order that new excavations might be made is authoritatively denied.

An American Yacht.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 17.—The American yacht Meteor, belonging to G. L. Lorilland, has arrived at Tunis.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

An Humble Hero—A Miner Killed While on an Errand of Mercy—Mr. Richardson's Estate—Formal Indictment of McFarland for Murder.

FROM THE STATE.

Mining Disaster Near Scranton—Self-Sacrifice.

SCRANTON, Dec. 17.—The engine house of the Jersey coal mine, operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, took fire at 4·30 P. M. yesterday. The house was located in the mine at the end of a tunnel about 250 feet long, and at the head of the slope leading down to the chambers. Three men were shut in the mine, and it was supposed they had perished, but they succeeded in getting out safely about two o'clock this morning. A man named John J. Waman, who went down the shaft to search for the men, was overcome by the foul air and perished.

FROM NEW YORK.

A. D. Richardson's Estate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—An informal application was made to the Surrogate of this county to-day for administration on the estate of the late Albert D. Richardson by his brother in his own behalf. He stated that the widow and children were in Massachusetts, and that the bulk of the property, except some $10,000 worth of *Tribune* stock, was in Jersey. The application was denied, on the ground that the administration belonged to the widow and children of the deceased.

Daniel McFarland Indicted for Murder.

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Daniel McFarland was formally indicted to-day in the Court of General Sessions for the murder of A. D. Richardson.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Peabody Remains.

PORTLAND, Dec. 17.—The United States Consul at London telegraphs to Mayor Putnam that the fleet with Mr. Peabody's remains will come to Portland, but it has not yet sailed.

FROM EUROPE.

The Latest Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 17—4·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼, and for account, 94¾. American securities quiet and steady. 5-20s of 1862, 85¾; of 1865, 84¾; and of 1867, 84; 10-40s, 82¾. Railways; steady: Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 99½; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—4·30 P. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 11¼@11¾d.; Orleans, 12@12¼d; sales of to-day, 18,000 bales, including 500 for export and speculation. Common rosin, 8s. Refined petroleum, 1s. 8d. Linseed oil, £30 10s.

LONDON, Dec. 17—4·30 P. M.—Linseed cake, £10 10s. Tallow dull.

Senate.

Continued from Fourth Edition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—At 2·10 P. M. the Senate, on motion of Mr. Trumbull, went into executive session for a short time, and, on the doors being reopened, the consideration of the Georgia bill was resumed.

GIFTS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
ELEGANT TRIFLES,
IN
Bronze, Gilt, Wood, Leather, etc.
Inkstands, Writing Desks, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Gold Pens, Pencils, Etc.
Boxes of Fine Stationery,
WITH
INITIAL, MONOGRAM, ANIMALS, COMIC, ETC.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Card Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
11 29 mwflmrp PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of the United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY PERSONS having claims upon the United States or State Governments, who have committed the same to the care of Messrs. George Cragg & Bro., or T. H. Peters & Co. They will hear of something greatly to their advantage, on application, either in person or by mail, to the General Collection Agency, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street.
7 30 ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES' etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada.

TO CREDITORS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—The undersigned are now prepared to prosecute claims before the joint commission created under a recent treaty between the republic of Mexico and the United States, and would invite the attention of claimants to the necessity of an early application to secure a consideration.
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH street, Phila

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BEFORE TWO years' service for injuries or wounds, including rupture, are entitled, they or their widows or heirs (if they have received none), to $200 bounty.
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HAVING BEEN REBUILT MORE ELEGANTLY THAN BEFORE, AND

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WITH A STOCK OF

Looking Glasses,
Oil Paintings,
Chromo-Lithographs,
Fine Engravings,
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Photographs,
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PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. All information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered. 7 30